

## Filali praises King's efforts

LONDON (Petra) — Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdul Latif Filali on Wednesday praised His Majesty King Hussein's efforts to clear the Arab atmosphere and to build a unified Arab stand in preparation for holding a successful Arab summit. Dr. Filali, speaking to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, in London, said it was not possible to hold an Arab summit before the Arab atmosphere is cleared and that he believed that King Hussein would continue his efforts in this direction. He also stressed Morocco's support of every joint Arab effort and noted that his country had called for taking a joint Arab stand vis-a-vis all current issues. Dr. Filali concluded an official visit to Britain on Tuesday during which he held talks with British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe on a number of regional and international issues.

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## Egypt: Taba issue will be solved soon

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak is confident the Taba arbitration dispute with Israel will be resolved soon, he said in an interview published on Wednesday. He told the weekly magazine Al-Mussawwar that an argument over the wording of the central question to be put to international arbitrators on Taba would be resolved. "I am confident that the dispute on arbitration will be resolved soon," he was quoted as saying. "I believe that some progress has been made at long last." Israel agreed last January to Cairo's demand that the dispute over the Sinai desert enclave, retained by Israel when it withdrew its occupation forces in 1982, be resolved by international arbitration. "Taba is Egyptian and maps and historical documents confirm this," Mr. Mubarak told the magazine.

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## Queen chairs talks on Jerash Festival

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor on Wednesday chaired a meeting of the Higher Committee for Jerash Festival. The committee reviewed all arrangements pertaining to the Fifth Jerash Festival that opens next Wednesday. The committee reviewed the festival programme in which local, Arab and friendly groups will perform. The committee decided on holding a meeting at the end of July to evaluate the festival and lay down policy for the sixth event to be held in 1987.

## Dajani chairs talks in Aqaba

AMMAN (Petra) — Transport Minister Rajai Al Dajani chaired a meeting on Wednesday in Aqaba during which issues of transport in Aqaba and at the Ports Corporation were discussed. Among those attending the meeting were the Ports Corporation director general and the director of the Jordan National Shipping Lines Company. Mr. Dajani will pay a visit to Nuweiba on Thursday to meet with his Egyptian counterpart to discuss bilateral relations between the two countries in transport fields and ways of strengthening the Aqaba-Nuweiba ferry link.

## Egyptian plane makes emergency landing

CAIRO (R) — An Egypt Air Airbus, bound for Paris with 108 passengers, made a safe emergency landing here on Wednesday after reporting trouble with the landing gear hydraulic system, airport sources said. The flight returned to Cairo one hour after take off, the sources said.

## EC, U.S. reach accord on dispute

BRUSSELS (R) — The United States and the European Community (EC) on Wednesday reached an agreement designed to give them a further six months of negotiating time in which to avoid a damaging trade war. EC External Trade Commissioner Willy de Clercq announced that the U.S. had lifted a threat to impose tariffs on a range of community produce. It had made the threat because of the effect on its cereal exports of Spanish membership of the EC.

## France foresees release of hostages

PARIS (R) — Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond said on Wednesday the release last month of two Frenchmen held by extremists in Lebanon augured well for a release of all seven French hostages still being kept there. Mr. Raimond told a press lunch the freeing of television reporter Philippe Rochot and cameraman Georges Hansen was a good sign for what he called the "process of normalisation" between France and Iran. "There is a process which, if it continues — and I have no reason to think otherwise — should lead next time to release of all the (French) hostages," he said.

## Kuwaiti leaders hold crisis talks

KUWAIT (R) — Prime Minister Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Sabah consulted the emir on Wednesday on the situation now facing Kuwait in the wake of a mass resignation by his cabinet, announced on Tuesday.

No details of their talks were available, but one of the resigning ministers said earlier there seemed a possibility that parliament could be suspended. "All possibilities are open," Finance Minister Jassim Al Khoraifi, a key figure in the crisis, told the Arab Times.

No reasons were given for the resignations, tendered by Deputy Prime Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah and his colleagues to the prime minister, who is also crown prince. They were announced after the 50-member assembly, elected in March 1985, added a fourth minister to three already scheduled for cross-examination over their competence. Two of them held the key finance and oil posts.

The current assembly has been unusually fractious amidst persistent speculation that the emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, might dissolve it. His predecessor suspended parliament in 1976 for four years partly because of delays in passing legislation.

Under the constitution, diplomats say, the emir could reject the resignations, opt for a

## Kuwait detainees identified as Al Daawa and Abu Nidal agents

KUWAIT (AP) — Four of five suspects detained by Kuwaiti security in connection with terrorist bombings were reported Wednesday to belong to the outlawed Iraqi Al Daawa, and a fifth to a group of Palestinian renegades.

Interior Minister Sheikh Nawaf Al Ahmad Al Sabah in statements to two local newspapers confirmed the arrests, but he refrained from identifying any of them.

Citing unidentified government sources, the Al Rai Al Am and Al Anba newspapers printed identical versions about the arrested suspects.

They said that of the five men who tried last summer to kill the ruler of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, one was killed and four were arrested.

The papers said two other suspects were involved in the bomb blasts at two sea-side cafes

## Prosecutor demands life terms in Achille Lauro hijack case

GENOA, Italy (R) — The public prosecutor on Wednesday demanded life sentences for the alleged ringleader of the hijackers of the Achille Lauro cruise liner and six suspected accomplices including Palestinian leader Mohammad Abbas (Abu Abbas).

Summing up at the end of the two-week trial, Prosecutor Luigi Carli also demanded 30 years for another hijacker and jail sentences ranging from three to 30 years for six others.

But he asked for an unspecified minimum sentence for hijacker Ahmad Al Assadi, who gave evidence against his fellow hijackers.

Abu Abbas, who is alleged to have masterminded the two-day seizure last October during which an American was killed, was tried in his absence as were nine others.

Mr. Carli distributed a written list of his recommendations to journalists before making them to the court.

Mr. Carli called for a life sentence for Magied Al Molqi, 23, who he alleged was the ringleader and had killed Klinghoffer.

Mr. Carli asked for a 30-year sentence on alleged hijacker Ibrahim Abdul Latif, 21. He said that Molqi and Abdul Latif had threatened the life of Assadi in an outburst earlier in the trial.



KING MEETS EGYPTIAN MINISTER: His Majesty King Hussein confers at the Prime Ministry on Wednesday with Egyptian Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research Dr. Fathi Mohammad Ali (to the King's right). The meeting was attended by Minister of Higher Education Nassereddine Al Assad (left) and Egypt's Ambassador to Jordan Ihab Wahbeh (See related story on page 3)

## Iraqis withdraw from Mehran

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — An Iraqi military spokesman said Wednesday Iraqi forces had withdrawn to the international boundary after Tehran's troops recaptured the Iranian border town of Mehran.

Baghdad Radio interrupted its normal programme to carry the terse announcement.

"Following continued fighting since the night before last and until this morning, the Iranian enemy managed to enter the Iranian town of Mehran and our forces withdrew to international borders," the spokesman said.

Iraqi troops captured Mehran, 170 kilometres southeast of Baghdad, on May 17 in Iraq's first cross-border attack since 1982 in the six-year-old Gulf war.

Tehran Radio claimed that Iraq's 443rd and 705th Infantry Brigades, the 70th Armoured Brigade and the 66th Special Forces Commando Brigade were "completely wiped out" in heavy fighting.

But the Iraqis, despite the withdrawal, claimed their forces were still putting up resistance. A military communique said two Iranian F-5 fighter-bombers were shot down Wednesday.

Iraq hinted it would be prepared to exchange occupied Mehran for the southern Iraqi Fao peninsula, held by Iran.

But Iranian President Ali Khamenei rejected the suggestion that Mehran was comparable with Fao, strategically located at the head of the Gulf, and rejected a "swap."

## Former U.S. drug dealer freed by Lebanese captors

BEIRUT (AP) — A former American drug dealer has been freed unharmed by Lebanese kidnappers after his family in the United States reportedly paid a \$400,000 ransom to end his 11-month captivity.

A Lebanese police statement said Wednesday Steven John Donahue, 32, of Hollywood, was released and turned over to the U.S. embassy in east Beirut on Tuesday.

Embassy spokesman Robert Gould first withheld direct confirmation, saying "it's a question of privacy. I have no right to tell you anything about him. He is a private citizen. He's not working for the U.S. government."

But Gould later admitted Donahue was freed and an Associated Press radio interviewer in Washington interviewed the former captive by telephone at the U.S. embassy in east Beirut's suburb of Aukar.

Donahue, who was jailed in Newark, New Jersey on drug dealing charges in 1982, said he was an informant for the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration when he was kidnapped in east Lebanon's Bekaa Valley in August 1984.

"What happened was I was sent here by the Drug Enforcement Administration on a large scale project, and as far as I can tell a high-placed leak within the administration there disclosed the true nature of my mission," Donahue told the AP.

The DEA denies he was a drug agent, without specifying whether he worked for it, however.

Donahue was quoted by the American television network ABC as saying he was on what is known as a sting case to finger out the Lebanese drug dealers and that his family paid a \$400,000 ransom to ensure his release.

In Washington White House spokesman Larry Speakes reacted cautiously Wednesday to the release of Donahue.

Speakes said it was clear that U.S. officials didn't consider the case comparable to those of the five Americans who have been kidnapped in Beirut by militants.

"In the fall of last year, a U.S. citizen informed the State Department that her husband, Steven John Donahue, was being held against his will in Lebanon," Speakes said. "It is our understanding that Donahue has been released. We welcome his release."

But, he added, "it is our understanding that there was no political motivation for his being held."

## Irbid candidate who lost June 19 polls sends petition to Lower House

AMMAN (J.T.) — Dr. Abdul Majid Nuseir, one of the candidates in the June 19 Irbid by-election and who lost to Jamal Obekdat, said on Wednesday he had submitted a formal petition to the Lower House of Parliament seeking an annulment of the election.

In his petition Dr. Nuseir alleged that the elections were unfairly conducted.

In reply to Dr. Nuseir's bid, Mr. Obekdat issued a statement refuting charges that the election process was tampered with. Supporters of Dr. Nuseir had expected that their candidate was bound to win and used mosques, schools and Islamic centres to campaign for the former lecturer of Yarmouk University and levelled baseless accusations

against other candidates, Mr. Obekdat said in his statement.

"It is really regrettable to see this group of supporters acting in such a manner, totally disregarding any other candidate who enjoys a large base of support in the constituency for his valuable services to his community," Mr. Obekdat said.

"I won with a great majority in my constituency whose people have willingly provided all the means of transport for all voters, and have shown beyond any doubt that they genuinely supported me in the election, a gesture which I will never forget," Mr. Obekdat said.

The authorities in charge of the by-election were fair in applying regulations at the voting centres but supporters of the losing

candidates were of course discontented with the results, which were unfavourable to them and to their candidate, he said.

The Jordan Times has learnt that a special parliamentary committee charged with examining petitions similar to Dr. Nuseir's would not be able to study the issue until Parliament is in ordinary session again in October, unless the subject is added to the agenda of any extraordinary parliamentary session that may be convened under Royal Decree.

The poll findings appeared to reinforce Likud's confidence that the issue is not damaging its standing with voters.

Labour and left-wing parliamentarians said the supreme court ruling vindicated their demands for an investigation.

Political sources quoted by Reuters said Mr. Peres and Mr. Shamir agreed in principle on some sort of limited inquiry which would not be empowered to recommend action against Mr. Shamir.

The defence committee of Mr. Peres' cabinet, composed of 10 senior ministers, met Wednesday to discuss the court ruling.

A government official said, "The official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said he did not know what had been decided at the closed-door meeting."

The foreign minister's Likud bloc has warned it may bring the government down if Mr. Peres' Labour Party insisted on a full-scale judicial probe into the case.

The head of the Shin Bet internal security service, Avraham Shalom, resigned last week after receiving a controversial presidential pardon for his alleged

role in the deaths and a subsequent cover-up.

The row now centres on political responsibility for the events, which occurred while right-wing Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir was prime minister. Mr. Shamir is due to become premier again in October under a power-sharing agreement with Mr. Peres and has resisted any further probe.

An opinion poll published on Wednesday suggested most Israelis are fed up with the scandal and think the press is more to blame than Mr. Shamir or the security service (See page 2).

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The Reagan and Gorbachev jockeying over summit

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States and the Soviet Union are jockeying over dates and substance in their approach to a second summit, with the outcome likely to hinge on a U.S. response to Moscow's latest arms control proposals.

U.S. officials say Washington has been trying since the beginning of the year to set up a meeting between Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze to prepare for a summit between President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev later this year.

A deputy to Mr. Shevardnadze on Tuesday seemed to be showing readiness to get the preparatory talks on track — but again linked the summit to progress on arms control.

It was unclear whether the two foreign affairs officials will be able to meet before the end of September when both are expected to attend the U.N. General Assembly.

Such meetings have been customary in the past. Last year a U.N. meeting was one of three between Mr. Shultz and Mr. Shevardnadze leading to the first Reagan-Gorbachev summit in Geneva last November.

The administration says it has been trying to pin Moscow down

to a definite date for a summit preparatory meeting while the Kremlin seems just as intent on getting U.S. movement on a series of Soviet arms control proposals.

"It has been a dance around substance versus schedule," said analyst Helmut Sonnenfeldt of the Brookings Institution, a private Washington research organisation.

U.S. officials have promised a response to Mr. Gorbachev's arms control proposals when, or perhaps before, superpower nuclear and space arms control talks resume in Geneva on Sept. 18.

Arms control director Kenneth Adelman has rejected any suggestion that Washington is dragging its feet, noting that Moscow took nearly eight months to respond to American proposals on strategic missiles put forward last Nov. 1.

Mr. Adelman last week accused Moscow of trying to build up pressure in the West for arms control concessions before setting a summit date.

The Reagan administration has avoided linking the summit exclusively with arms control, saying there are other important issues for the two leaders to discuss, such as bilateral relations, human rights and regional conflicts.

## King, committee review situation in occupied lands

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Wednesday chaired a meeting of the Higher Committee for the Occupied Territories Affairs to discuss the current situation in the region in general and the social and economic conditions of the Palestinian people under Israeli rule.

At the four-hour meeting held at the Prime Ministry, King Hussein presented an analytical briefing of the present stage in the Arab-Israeli conflict and spoke in detail about the impact of the Israeli occupation on the economic and social conditions in the occupied Arab lands over the past two decades. The King also referred to Jordan's role and dual national responsibility of dealing

with the ramifications and consequences of the Israeli occupation and means of enhancing the steadfastness of the Palestinian people. The King reaffirmed Jordan's determination to continue shouldering this national task.

Afterwards, the committee discussed subjects on its agenda, mainly focusing on means to ensure the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and enable them to maintain their territory and identity. Several decisions and recommendations passed at the meeting to contribute towards achieving this national objective.

Members of the committee also discussed a five-year development plan for the occupied Arab territory.

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The Jordan Times' new telephone numbers: 667171-6 and 670141-4



# U.N. rushes food, medicine into Beirut refugee camp

BEIRUT (R) — United Nations trucks carried emergency food and medical supplies into a Palestinian refugee camp on the edge of Beirut Wednesday in a further move towards enforcing a Syrian-mediated end to a five-week siege.

Witnesses said eight trucks escorted by four officials of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA) passed through rival positions into Bourj Al Barajneh camp.

The vehicles carrying rice, flour and medicine were searched by Shi'ite Amal militiamen still manning strongpoints around three settlements where some 160 people have died in the "camps war".

Syrian officials monitoring the truce, announced on June 14 between Palestinian defenders and Shi'ite besiegers, watched the relief operation from outside the camp, witnesses said.

Security sources told Reuters no major incidents were reported at Sabra, Shatila and Bourj Al Barajneh camps or on the streets of mainly Muslim west Beirut.

Nearly 1,000 troops and police patrolled the Western sector in armoured vehicles and manned checkpoints as a Syrian-sponsored pact to curb militia anarchy went into a fifth day.

Beirut's Ash Sharq daily newspaper said firearms would be collected from gunners under the supervision of Syrian observers and stored at depots outside the capital.

The step would enforce latest efforts to clear city streets of unauthorised militiamen and end feuding among Muslim groups there, it said without giving further details.

Dozens of armed groups operate in the city, and the security drive received a fresh boost Tuesday when the militant, pro-Iranian Hizbollah (Party of God) pledged support.

The daily quoted the head of Syrian military intelligence in Lebanon, Brig. Ghazi Kanaan, as saying in west Beirut that Damascus had thrown its full weight behind the peace move.

Brig. Kanaan told Lebanese army officers that failure would not be permitted, adding that Syria was serious about implementing the plan, Ash-Sharq reported.

Beirut media said meanwhile that a general strike called for Thursday by Lebanese Trade Unions in protest against the 11-year civil war and deepening economic crisis would include newspapers and television stations.

The head of Beirut's Consumer Cooperative, Munir Farghal, told journalists Tuesday the price of

food and consumer goods had increased by an average of 68.5 per cent during the first six months of this year.

Syrian security men were seen escorting the convoy as it made its way through militia checkpoints, but they let it turn into Bourj Al Barajneh's narrow alleyways.

Palestinians spilled out of their bullet-scarred homes and crowded around supplies as they were unloaded.

"What we need badly is milk ... the last days of the siege we had to give our children tea instead," said a middle-aged housewife as she queued up for the ration.

A spokeswoman for UNRWA said it planned to send supplies into nearby Shatila camp Thursday.

"The process of checking the trucks has delayed the operation so we will not be able to provide all the supplies in one day," she said.

Food would be distributed to an estimated 15,000 residents of Bourj Al Barajneh and medicine would be sent to its single hospital and an UNRWA clinic there.

Wednesday's convoy was the first to enter the shantytowns since fighting flared as Amal militiamen fought to prevent a resurgence in Palestinian power.

Violence linked to the civil war in Lebanon killed 260 people last month, an increase of 70 on figures for May, security, militia and hospital sources said.

About 350 people were killed in January, the highest toll in one month this year, 135 in February,

195 in March, 128 in April and 190 in May.

Fighting between Amal Shi'ite militiamen and Palestinians around the Beirut refugee camps caused 119 of the June deaths.

At least 100,000 people are estimated to have died during the 11 years of sectarian conflict in Lebanon.

Lebanese Shi'ite leader Nabih Berri Tuesday urged foreign embassies to reopen in west Beirut where Syria is supervising the new attempt to end anarchy.

"We call on the embassies and (foreign) institutions to return to west Beirut. They should resume activity here," Mr. Berri declared.

The Shi'ite Amal militia chief was speaking to reporters after discussing last week's deployment of government troops and police in west Beirut with Sunni Muslim spiritual leader Sheikh Hassan Khaled, a strong critic of militia lawlessness.

Only a handful of Westerners remained in west Beirut after the killings in April of three kidnappers — two Britons and an American — prompted scores of foreigners to leave.

Many Western embassies closed down or moved operations to Christian east Beirut, fearing further attacks.

Only eight — Austria, Denmark, Greece, Ireland, The Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland and West Germany — still operate in west Beirut and even these have reduced staff.

## Iranian POWs thank Iraq

AMMAN (JT) — Iranian prisoners of war have thanked Iraqi President Saddam Hussein for the reception given to Iranian resistance leader Massoud Rajavi, a People's Mujahideen of Iran, press release received by the Jordan Times said Wednesday.

Baghdad Radio reported Tuesday that Iranian POWs in Iraq have sent a letter to Mr. Hussein, thanking him for his welcoming of Mr. Rajavi.

The Iranian POWs emphasised in their letter that Mr. Rajavi's arrival in Iraq was a great step which brought much joy to the oppressed people of Iran and which would be a decisive factor in the establishment of a just peace, while dealing a hammering blow to the Khomeini regime, the press release said.

"It should be noted that in his meeting President Saddam Hussein of Iraq on June 15, Mr. Rajavi had asked for the special personal attention and considerations of Mr. Saddam Hussein with regard to Iranian POWs. The Iraqi president had said in response that if Khomeini would release the Iraqi POWs, all Iranian POWs would be immediately set free.

"In response to Mr. Rajavi's request, Mr. Saddam Hussein has said that Mr. Rajavi should regard his compatriots who are prisoners of war as the guests of Iraq and steps would be taken to ensure that wherever they are, Iranian POWs would be treated as the guests of Iraq and not as POWs.

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## Saleh, Attas pledge to work for unity

BAHRAIN (R) — The presidents of North and South Yemen, brought together for the first time by Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi, have pledged to work for unity of their Arabian peninsula states, Libyan radio reported Wednesday.

It said the three leaders met in Libya Tuesday night. The talks were also attended by the Libyan number two, Maj. Abdul Salam Jalloud.

President Ali Abdullah Saleh of North Yemen was quoted by the radio as saying he was ready for unity with "brothers in the southern part in any form."

Haider Abu Baker Al Attas, the new leader of Marxist South Yemen, confirmed the wish for unity, the radio said.

Col. Qadhafi, in his first personal contact with other Arab heads of state since U.S. air raids against his country on April 15, echoed the theme, telling the two Yemenis: "The Arab nation rejects the division of Yemen into two parts."

North and South Yemen have been discussing a merger since 1982, but factional fighting in Aden in January which ousted

ex-President Ali Nasser Mohammad slowed down the process.

In Sanaa, the official newspaper Al Thawra Wednesday described the Libya meeting as a "historic event which will realise the dreams of our Arab nation... against plots woven against it."

In Aden, the official newspaper October 14 said the meeting was an important event "in the history of Libyan-Yemeni relations in the face of aggressive imperialism and American plots."

There was no hint in either capital as to when contacts would be resumed to pursue the merger idea.

Observers in the region said the meeting, the first between Mr. Saleh and Mr. Attas since the latter assumed power, would help improve their countries' ties, soured by the fighting and doubt over the fate of several thousand supporters of Mr. Nasser Mohammad who have chosen North Yemen as a refuge.

But diplomatic sources in Sanaa said they could not predict the outcome. "We will have to wait until they come back... It is still not

apparent which way the tide is going," one source said.

The Libya meeting followed reports that Mr. Saleh hosted Mr. Attas last week between South Yemeni officials and representatives of Mr. Nasser Mohammad on a seven-point plan he submitted, calling for an end to arrests and trials of his supporters.

Officials in Aden, where the new government has extended until the end of this year an amnesty for Mr. Nasser Mohammad's exiled supporters and released 2,900 people detained since January, strongly denied the reports.

They said there would be no rapprochement with Mr. Nasser Mohammad, who now lives in Addis Ababa.

The sources, however, noted that Sanaa was apparently encouraged by attempts by Mr. Attas, a 47-year-old engineer, to improve relations with neighbouring countries and share power at home.

Mr. Nasser Mohammad had been accused of usurping power and trying to liquidate rivals in the Yemeni Socialist Party.

## Ozal starts visit to Northern Cyprus

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — Turkish Premier Turgut Ozal arrived in war-divided Cyprus Wednesday to be greeted by celebrations in the Turkish-occupied north and a wave of protests in the Greek Cypriot south.

"Turkey has always supported and will always continue to support the Turkish Cypriot Republic of Northern Cyprus," the breakaway mini-state established in the wake of the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in 1974, Mr. Ozal said in an arrival statement.

All work came to a standstill for 10 minutes in the southern Greek Cypriot part of the island at 10 a.m. (0700 GMT).

The stoppage was part of planned demonstrations and protests throughout Mr. Ozal's three-day visit.

The Turkish Cypriots view Mr. Ozal's visit as a demonstration of Ankara's support for the 120,000 Turkish Cypriot minority concentrated in the mini-state which has no international recognition except from Turkey.

The internationally recognised government of Greek Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou in the south has branded the Ozal visit as a "provocation, stressing Turkey's expansionist objectives against Cyprus."

As part of the protests Greek-Cypriots early Wednesday mounted a round-the-clock vigil blocking the only checkpoint along the heavily fortified "green line" splitting the Greek and Turkish Cypriot sectors of Nicosia, the capital.

The demonstrators prevented newsmen and diplomats from crossing from the Greek side to the north to cover Mr. Ozal's arrival.

The demonstrators strung giant banners reading "Ozal stay out — let the refugees return to their homes" across the street.

On Tuesday evening about 1,500 demonstrators, representing the 180,000 Greek Cypriots refugees from the north, also demonstrated at the checkpoint.

Christos Artemios, president of the Paenyciprian Refugees Committee, delivered a protest letter to an officer of the U.N. peace-keeping force manning the checkpoint.

The protest asked U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to relay to the U.N. General Assembly and Security Council the refugees' "bitterness and resentment" over the non-implementation of a series of U.N. resolutions on Cyprus.

The protest pointed out the resolutions' demand for the withdrawal of the estimated 20,000-25,000 Turkish troops in the north and the return of all refugees, one third of the Greek-Cypriot population to their homes in the Turkish-occupied region.

The refugees' protest says that the Ozal visit "is a serious provocation not only for the refugees and the whole Cypriot people, but also for the United Nations whose resolutions have been trampled continuously by Turkey for the past 12 years without any punishment."

Meanwhile Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou left Wednesday for a three-day visit to Paris to talk with President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

Mr. Kyprianou's departure coincided with the arrival of Mr. Ozal in the northern Turkish-occupied part of the war-divided island.

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## W. German held in connection with Israel-Iran arms deal

BONN, West Germany (AP) — Munich police have arrested a West German businessman suspected of conspiring to sell \$81 million worth of arms to Iran on behalf of the Israeli government, Stern magazine has reported.

Yehudi Kenar, spokesman for the Israeli embassy in Bonn, denied his government was involved in an arms deal with Iran and said embassy officials had never heard of the businessman mentioned in the Stern dispatch.

"We have never heard of these gentlemen or this deal," Kenar told the Associated Press. "I can not tell you anything about the report."

Stern said Israeli-born Henry Kamenitzky, a naturalised West German citizen, was arrested on May 21 by Munich police after an investigation.

Kamenitzky allegedly served as a mediator between Israel and Iran, conspiring to sell artillery shells, U.S.-made M-70 automatic rifles and other weapons to the Tehran government, Stern said.

The West German businessman allegedly worked on the arms deal with Ron Harel, an Israeli businessman who was already under investigation by West German criminal authorities for an unrelated case, Stern added.

## Israeli poll shows decline in support of government

TEL AVIV (AP) — A public opinion poll published Wednesday showed that the coalition government led by Prime Minister Shimon Peres has lost six per cent of public support.

The survey found that 43 per cent of those interviewed supported the coalition government, compared to 49 per cent in a similar poll in March. The government is composed of Peres' left-leaning Labour Party and the right-wing Likud Bloc.

The decline in support appeared to reflect public disapproval of the government's handling of the Shin Bet affair,

involving an alleged cover-up by the secret service of the 1984 killings of two Palestinian hijackers.

The survey by the Modi'in Ezrachi Research Agency polled 1,233 Jewish respondents between June 1 and 11, a week after the scandal broke.

Twenty-four per cent said they favoured a narrow government headed by the Labour Party, up 1.5 per cent since March.

Nearly 12 per cent said they preferred a government headed by Likud, an increase of four per cent since March.

## Egyptian aide rules out cabinet reshuffle

CAIRO (R) — A top Egyptian official was quoted Wednesday as ruling out an imminent government shakeup to tackle the country's economic problems.

The semi-official daily newspaper Al Ahram quoted a top government source as denying opposition newspaper reports that changes were planned. The source said a shuffle had not even been discussed.

## TV & RADIO

## JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 773111-19

## BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1323 KHz

### PROGRAMME ONE

17:00	Koraa
17:20	Cartoons
17:40	Small Wonder
18:15	Children programmes
19:15	Religious programme
20:00	News in Arabic
20:45	Contests programme
21:50	Arabic film
23:00	News Summary in Arabic
23:30	Film continued

### PROGRAMME TWO

17:30	Champs Elysees
19:00	News in French
19:15	Champs Elysees Cont.
19:30	News in Hebrew
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Amman
21:00	Jerusalem Artist
21:30	Line Street
22:00	News in English
22:30	Feature film: Miracles Still Happen

### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM  
& party on 9560 KHz, SW  
Tel: 774111-19

07:00	Light Music
07:30	Newsday
08:00	Morning Show
10:00	News Summary
10:30	Morning Show
11:00	Pop Session
12:00	News Summary
12:30	Pop Session Cont.
13:00	News Summary
13:30	Pop Session
14:00	News Bulletin
14:30	Instrumentals
15:00	Country Music
15:30	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:30	Instrumentals
17:00	Old Favorites
17:30	Know Your Place
17:50	Pop Session
18:00	News Summary
18:30	Special Feature
19:00	Music
19:30	Date with a Star
20:00	Evening Show
20:30	Pop Session
21:00	Evening Show Cont.
21:30	News Summary
22:00	Evening Show Cont.
22:30	News Summary
23:00	Evening Show Cont.
23:30	News Headlines
24:00	Close down

07:30	Newsday
07:45	Religious
08:00	Full News
08:30	World News
09:00	Newsday
09:30	Nature
10:00	The Family
10:30	World News
11:00	World News
11:30	Reflections
12:00	Country
12:30	World News
12:45	British From Review
13:15	World Today
13:30	Financial News
14:00	Look Ahead
14:30	Ships from Seven Seas
15:00	World News
15:30	Chances for June
16:00	World News
16:30	News about Britain
17:00	Sportsworld
17:30	Assignment
18:00	World Newsday
18:30	Top Twenty
19:00	Round-up
19:30	World News
20:00	Hours: News Summary
20:30	Sportsworld
21:00	Newsday
21:30	The Best of British
22:00	World Newsday
22:30	The Pleasure of Years
23:00	World News
23:30	Commentary
24:00	World Today
24:30	World News
25:00	A Letter from England
25:30	15 Minutes
26:00	Round-up
26:30	Newsday
27:00	Discovery
27:30	News Summary
28:00	Outlook
28:30	Have's Humph
29:00	World News
29:30	24 Hours: News Summary
30:00	World News
30:30	Choice
31:00	Sportsworld
31:30	A Jolly Good World
32:00	World News
32:30	A Letter from England
33:00	Financial News
33:30	01:00 Reflections
34:00	Sports Round-up
34:30	World News
35:00	Commentary
35:30	Merchant Navy
36:00	Programme
36:30	Nature
37:00	Newsday

### VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1260 & SW 7200, 9555, 11740,  
11925 & 15210 KHz

07:30	News
08:15	Newsday
09:00	VOA Morning
09:30	VOA Morning
10:00	News Summary
10:30	VOA Morning
11:00	VOA Morning
11:30	VOA Morning
12:00	VOA Morning
12:30	VOA Morning
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23:30	VOA Morning
24:00	VOA Morning

## FOR FRIDAY

## JORDAN TELEVISION

### PROGRAMME ONE

18:00	Koraa
18:30	Children programmes and cartoons
12:30	Friday's Prayer
13:25	Religious Summary
14:00	The Knight Rider
15:00	Arabic film
16:00	Programme on Jordan
16:30	Scientific programme
16:55	Arabic series
18:00	Arabic series
19:15	Programme on Jordan
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabic series
21:30	Islamic programme
22:30	Arabic series
23:00	News summary in Arabic

### PROGRAMME TWO

17:30	French film: L'entraineur
19:00	News in French
19:15	French Varieties
19:30	News in Hebrew
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Open All Hours
21:00	World Preview
21:30	Finder of Lost Love
22:00	News in English
22:30	The Lady of Camellias

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855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM  
& party on 9560 KHz, SW

07:00	Light Music
07:30	Newsday
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10:30	Morning Show Cont.
11:00	News Summary



## Jordan, Egypt to carry out joint research projects

AMMAN (Petra) — Egyptian Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research Fathi Mohamed Ali Wednesday said that his government has allocated 670,000 Egyptian pounds to finance joint research projects with Jordan. He said these projects will be carried out jointly and in cooperation with the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) of Jordan.

The minister was speaking during a visit to the RSS where he met with RSS President Fakhreddin Al Daghestani and was briefed on the RSS's activities and programmes. Dr. Daghestani also talked about the RSS's contribution to the development of the local society and its various projects in addition to its cooperation with Arab and foreign scientific institutions.

The Jordanian government earlier announced its decision to

allocate JD 252,000 to finance scientific research projects at the RSS and, according to Dr. Daghestani, his department will embark on joint projects with Egyptian institutions in the near future. Dr. Ali, accompanied by the Egyptian delegation, was later taken on a tour of the RSS departments and inspected its laboratories.

On Tuesday, Dr. Ali and Minister of Higher Education Nassereddine Al Assad signed an executive programme for cultural and scientific cooperation between Jordan and Egypt during 1986, 1987 and 1988.

The programme covers bilateral cooperation in scientific research as well as in the fields of tourism, archaeology, culture, education, university programmes, textbooks and publications.

## Hmoud, ACO director discuss organisation's current activities

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Marwan Hmoud Wednesday called on Arab Cities Organisation (ACO), who is taking part in a three-day meeting here to prepare for a general conference on Arab cities.

The minister paid tribute to the ACO for its efforts to draw up a pan-Arab architectural strategy. Jordan follows with interest the activities of the ACO and its efforts in this respect, the minister said.

During the meeting, both sides

discussed the outcome of a general ACO conference held in Riyadh last March, the organisation's training courses and other programmes during the current year and Jordanian cities' participation in such gatherings.

They also touched on the work of the preparatory committee, which opened its deliberations here on Tuesday, and a general conference which is to open in the Moroccan city of Fez in 1987.

The minister briefed Mr. Thamer on the outcome of a general conference held by Jordanian municipalities in Aqaba last March and on the different development projects for municipalities included in the new five-year national plan. Mr. Thamer spoke of the ACO's plans and its cooperation with various Arab cities.

## Khatib opens courses on news coverage

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Information Mohammad Al Khatib Wednesday opened two training courses for students from Yarmouk University's Department of Journalism and Mass Communications and the Jordanian Armed Forces Moral Guidance Department.

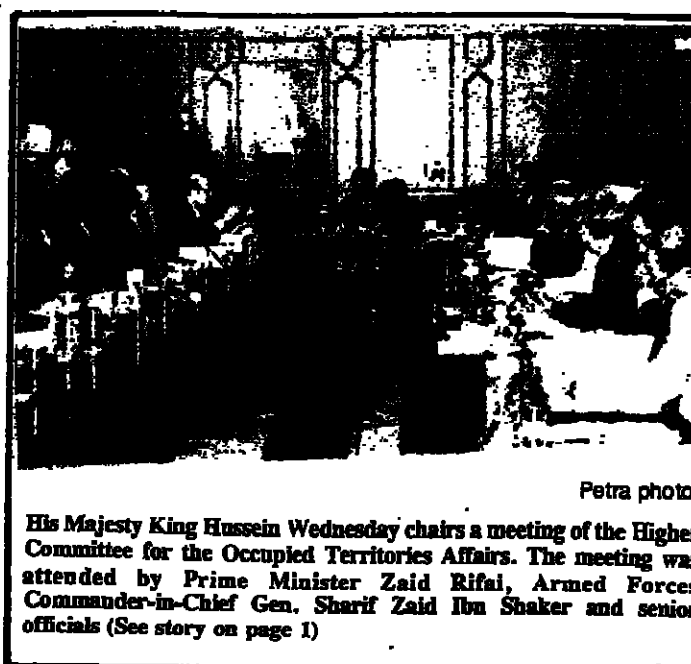
Addressing the opening session of the six-week training course, Mr. Khatib referred to the importance of a journalist's work describing it as "a dangerous task" which requires diligence and perseverance. A journalist or a member of the press serves as a public relations officer who can handle different situations and provide information and news for the press, radio and television media, the minister said.

Also addressing the session was Mr. Ali Safadi, the director general of the Jordanian News Agency, Petra which is organising the two courses in cooperation with the Armed Forces and Yarmouk University.

Dr. Mazen Armouti, director of the Department of Journalism and Mass Communications at Yarmouk University, thanked the Jordanian News Agency and the minister of information for helping his students to obtain practical training in their field of specialisation.

Brigadier Adnan Al Keilani, director of the Armed Forces Moral Guidance Department, said that the course is bound to help create a new generation of journalists who can contribute towards the development of their country.

The participants in the two courses will be offered theoretical and practical training in news coverage and analysis of events and will make field trips to development projects.



## Rifai, Pakistani minister review trade exchange

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai Wednesday conferred with Mr. Islamuddin Sheik, minister of state for production affairs in Pakistan.

They discussed cooperation between Jordan and Pakistan in economic affairs and explored the possibility of Pakistan buying more Jordanian phosphates, according to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra.

The meeting was attended by Finance Minister Hanna Odeh, Dr. Hisham Al Dabbas, chairman

of the board of directors of the Jordan Phosphates Mines Company (JPMC) and Pakistan's Ambassador to Jordan Ehsan Rashid.

Mr. Sheik arrived in Amman earlier on Wednesday for a week-long visit to Jordan. He is accompanied by a delegation who will hold discussions on trade and economic relations with Jordanian officials.

The Pakistani delegation was welcomed at the airport by Dr. Odeh and other officials.

## Omani schools to employ more Jordanian teachers

AMMAN (Petra) — An Omani government mission is due here on July 15 to draw up contracts with local male and female teachers who will be employed in Omani schools. Mr. Ali Jaddou, cultural attaché at the Jordanian Embassy in Muscat, said that the mission, which will be led by Abdul Qader Al Ghassani, will spend 15 days in Amman in order to complete its work. More than 1,000 teachers all with high qualifications, will be contracted to work in Omani in the coming scholastic year, Mr. Jaddou added.

He said that the decision to employ more Jordanian teachers followed a survey conducted by Omani officials on the standard of teachers being employed in Omani schools at present. He added that the study underlined the high efficiency of Jordanian teachers.

Mr. Jaddou said Jordanian-Omani relations were strong and added that Jordanian teachers are treated very well by their employers in the private and public schools of Oman.

## Hamzeh opens health centres in Tareq and Wadi Seer

AMMAN (Petra) — Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh said Wednesday that his ministry was determined to provide health services to all citizens in various regions of the country. Speaking during a ceremony for inaugurating Tareq health centre, north of Amman, which will serve 30,000 people, the minister said that a mother and child centre will be opened soon in the town.

Later the minister opened a health centre which will serve some 10,000 inhabitants in Wadi Seer, west of Amman and he

inspected the mother and child care centre in the town, expressing satisfaction at the standard of services offered to local inhabitants.

An integrated health centre is planned for Wadi Seer and designs and plans have been worked out for the project, the minister said.

Dr. Hamzeh later inaugurated a health centre at Basrah which will serve 15,000 inhabitants living in nearby villages. The minister was accompanied on his tour by a group of senior Health Ministry officials.

## Regional centre holds course on poultry economics

AMMAN (Petra) — A group of 18 participants in a three-week training course on poultry farm economics graduated Wednesday from the Amman-based Regional Poultry Training and Development Centre.

The group, from 10 Arab states in the East Mediterranean and North Africa, received theoretical and practical training and heard lectures on the management of poultry farms in dry and humid climates. The course also tackled planning for poultry projects, general health conditions in poultry farms, poultry feed, marketing products and other relevant subjects, according to Dr. Abdul Karim Al Khazraji, the centre's director.

Dr. Khazraji, who addressed the graduation ceremony, outlined the centre's training facilities and the technical equipment used and also discussed a field study and other research conducted by the centre on poultry farming. He also paid tribute to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) for its continued support to the centre

and thanked the Jordanian and Italian governments for their effective contributions towards supporting the centre's activities. He said the centre will be willing to offer assistance in poultry raising affairs to any country in the region.

The ceremony was earlier addressed by Dr. Abdul Ghani Al Nahar, who deputised for Minister of Agriculture Ahmad Dakqan. He underlined the importance of the training course which, he said, is bound to help farmers, technicians and national economies and which will also help prevent the spread of poultry diseases. Dr. Nahar voiced appreciation to the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) for their contribution of \$500,000 to the centre to promote its activities.

According to Dr. Khazraji, the training course included field trips and practical training in the preparation of fodder, maintaining equipment and choosing the right poultry breeds for farms in a given area.

## Jordan sends more relief, medical supplies to Sudan

AMMAN (J.T.) — Another consignment of relief supplies and a group of doctors and nurses from Jordan Wednesday left for Sudan where they will resume relief work and take charge of a hospital established by Jordanian medical missions earlier this year.

local population, Dr. Hamzeh added.

### Water project

Dr. Abbadi, who is rapporteur of the national committee for supporting the people of Sudan, said that his committee is carrying out a water project at Kass in the course of implementing an integrated programme for reconstructing the Sudanese city.

Over the past 10 months, Jordan has sent several consignments of relief supplies, doctors and medical teams to offer help to the victims of drought and famine in Sudan. The assistance programme was launched soon after a visit by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan to the stricken country and upon directives from His Majesty King Hussein.

The national committee for supporting the people of Sudan also launched a nationwide campaign to raise in-kind and financial contributions for the Sudanese people.

The mission is supplied with pesticides and 30 sprayers with which they will carry out a campaign to eliminate mosquitoes and reduce the spread of malaria. The mission is also carrying several tonnes of food, clothing and medicines. Aboard the special plane that left for Khartoum were four specialists, three general practitioners, a laboratory technician, six male nurses, a pharmacist, a book keeper and five technicians specialised in combating malaria.

Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh, Under Secretary of the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Salam Al Abbadi, and Dr. Anwar Bilbeisi, secretary

general of the Higher Jordanian Medical Council, were among the Jordanian officials who saw off the mission.

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Dr. Hamzeh reaffirmed Jordan's determination to extend basic assistance to the victims of drought and famine in Sudan. He also paid tribute to the World Health Organisation (WHO) for its decision to continue helping Sudan and other African states which have suffered from the effects of drought and famine.

Jordan was among the first countries which sent assistance to Sudan and it has established a hospital, now operating at the city of Kass, to offer services to the

## Supply official rules out financial aid to ailing egg marketing society

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

consumption maintains the current level, eggs will rot since there are no refrigerated storage facilities for eggs.

### Cholesterol

A general medical doctor and a dietician suggested that people should not eat three eggs a day due to the high amount of cholesterol in egg yolk. "Each individual needs 250 grammes of cholesterol a day and one egg yolk contains this amount. Any more than this could endanger people's general health, especially patients suffering heart disease," said Suha Khalaf, a dietician. "The ideal amount for any individual, regardless of his age, is two eggs a week," said Mr. Khalaf.

Apart from eggs, milk products and meat, are also very rich in cholesterol. Dr. Hannah Halabi, a general practitioner, recommended that people between 40 and 45 years of age should be extremely careful and watch their cholesterol intake.

### Iraq reduces imports

JSPME's recent surplus crisis was triggered by Iraq reducing its egg imports. "The Iraqis asked for 150 million eggs and then they reduced the amount to 70 million," said one of the society's officials.

### New board

Complaints made by egg farmers regarding the society's mismanagement led to the election of a new board of directors last Monday. The board is chaired by Suleiman Artameh, who resigned from the same post four months ago. Monday's election "could be a new driving force to help the society improve its situation since the former board was careless," said one of the society's members.

The society, which was established in 1980 to govern and implement all marketing policies related to the egg production sector is responsible for 136 egg farmers. It also sells the eggs it receives from producers through authorised brokers. In 1976, Jordan's total annual production of eggs was estimated at only 17,000.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, director of the society Mr. Ghaleb Jama'ani said that since new export outlets cannot be found at present, a temporary solution could be found to try and increase the local consumption of eggs, which is estimated at 550 million per annum.

Jordan's egg consumption is comparatively low with an average consumption of 136 eggs per annum per person. Society officials suggest that if each individual consumes three eggs per day, the society's accumulated surplus could be solved and the whole industry could be saved.

Officials fear that if

Until 1983, JSPME had not faced any marketing problems and was making profits. Two factors which prompted the egg production industry to expand both vertically and horizontally. In 1985, the society recorded a loss of JD 1,650,000 and until mid-1986, they clocked another loss of JD 900,000. Society officials predict JSPME's total losses at the end of 1986 to amount to JD 2,550,000.

Some farmers tried to sidestep the society's authority and they started marketing their eggs production under forged JSPME's stamps. Violators were not stopped since the society could not take any concrete steps to curtail such actions.

The reduction in egg prices will solve the problem for the time being but at the expense of the egg farmers and Mr. Jama'ani said: "Farmers are partly to blame for the egg surplus since they did not adhere to the production ceilings set by the society."

Speaking during Monday's

general assembly, egg farmers gave different solutions to solve the crisis.

Abdul Hameed Al Khatib, an egg farmer who owns 40 thousand hens, believes that floating egg prices and dissolving the society would solve the crisis. "The society is money-oriented and not business-minded," commented Mr. Khatib.

### Government help

Mr. Thamer agrees with other egg farmers that the government should shoulder some of the society's financial burdens. "The government could help us through granting us short term loans which we could use to repay the society, eventually leading to an improvement in JSPME's financial situation," said Mohammad Fallah Atallah, a member of the society.

Mr. Jama'ani proposed two solutions to save the society from collapse. "In the short-term we need government intervention and support while the long-term solution to the dilemma could be achieved by reducing the number of poultry, controlling the imports of hatching chicks, stopping the issue of any new licences for egg farms and banning vertical expansion in this industry," said Mr. Jama'ani.

In an interview with the Jordan Times on Wednesday, Mr. Artameh cautioned that if the sector's problem remains unsolved, the whole industry might fail which would mean Jordan would need to import an average of 1 million eggs per day, which in turn would increase Jordan's import bill.

Practical steps could be taken to curb the surplus, Mr. Artameh says, but only if the government and all other parties are willing to cooperate. He believes that the government is the number one party to improve the situation in this sector since he said it was responsible for granting licences for egg farmers although it knew "very well" that this industry has reached a state of self-sufficiency.

Mr. Hawamdeh emphasised that the government will help JSPME through offering refrigerated stores and possibly reducing the price of maize for chicken feed. "But certainly we shall not support the society by paying their losses," Mr. Hawamdeh concluded.

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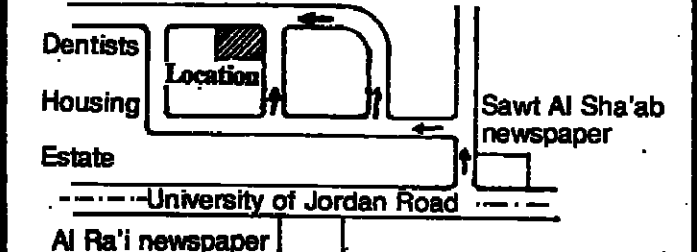
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## Watercolours of Jordan's spectacular ruins go on display at London gallery

By Meg Abu Hamdan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Paintings of Jordan are not often seen in London galleries, but as from July 1st, watercolours of Petra, Jerash and much else will be on view at the well known Spink's Gallery in St. James', London. Painted by the British artist Chester Williams, who spent some months in Jordan five years ago, the watercolours form part of a large exhibition of 60 paintings and prints of four Middle Eastern countries which as well as Jordan include Oman, the United Arab Emirates and North Yemen.

An Orientalist at heart, Williams has continued to be inspired by the country where David Roberts — the British Orientalist in whose footsteps Williams literally followed — did some of his best work at the end of the last century. Like Roberts, Williams paints Jordan's spectacular ruins, catching the ancient edifices in soft subtle shades that melt into distant hazy backgrounds. Full of atmosphere, these paintings glow with light and life.

The exhibition this summer will not be the first time Williams has shown his Jordanian watercolours in London. After his visit here in 1982, the artist exhibited the results of that stay at the Patrick



Chester Williams

Seale Gallery, following which he was commissioned by Sultan Qaboos of Oman to make some 50 watercolours for the Sultan's own collection housed in the Salalah Palace guest wing. From the last 18 paintings, Williams went onto make some limited editioned lithographs (100 of each) which took some nine and a half months' hard work.

"It is the first time in the history of lithography that a royal coat of arms has graced a print," Williams told the Jordan Times, adding that he believed it was also the first time that the titling had been done in Arabic.

### Diversity of Oman

The subject matter of the commissioned paintings and

prints deals with the diversity of Oman from the country's forts, mosques and superb scenery to the age old crafts of bee keeping and pottery making. The rendering of these two occupations that date back well over 1,000 years contrasts nicely with the paintings of oil drilling and the latest hardware of the Omani Armed Forces.

"As you can imagine," Williams said, "it has been a most exciting assignment — camping out for two or three nights, using helicopters for day transport, flying to spend four days in the Harasis desert where the oryx are being released."

Although better known for his landscapes, Williams will be inserting into his forthcoming exhibition around 10 paintings "where the figure or figures are the main feature of the landscape rather than being overwhelmed by the countryside." Judging by the very orientalist inspired "Siesta time in the Souk at Zahid, YAR" and the remarkable sketch for the portrait of Sheikh Rashid, whose starting strong face rises out of flowing robes, these latter paintings promise to be the highlight of what should prove to be a highly interesting and relevant London exhibition.

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### Eyes on Kuwait

THE escalating crisis in Kuwait between the government and the National Assembly marks a regrettable development and a seeming setback for democracy in the region.

According to press reports, the resignation of the Kuwaiti cabinet on Tuesday was in protest over the performance of the assembly in general, and the proposed questioning of four ministers in connection with the performance of their ministerial positions. Oil Minister Sheikh Ali Khalifah Al Sabah was singled out for alleged security shortcomings at Kuwait's Al Ahmadi oil complex, scene of a recent sabotage operation aimed at Kuwait's oil production facilities. Other ministers involved in the parliamentary questioning include the ministers of finance, education and communications.

Gulf observers were not taken by surprise by these developments. They point out that the two sides have successfully averted a clash since the election of the current assembly which contains among its ranks religious fundamentalists, pan-Arabists, bedouins and government loyalists. They contend, however, that local and regional developments such as terrorist acts and the Gulf war have made things worse. Pessimistic observers expect a repetition of the 1976 crisis between the government and the assembly when the latter was dissolved and several articles of the constitution were suspended.

The developments which lead to the two crises are strikingly similar. In both cases, the assembly was criticised for being too antagonistic towards the government. Many urgent government resolutions were systematically blocked by deputies using anti-parliamentary tactics reportedly for self-serving reasons. Ministers regularly complained of the assembly's efforts to "meddle" in government affairs by empowered committees probing alleged irregularities and unconstitutional practices. In addition, the aggressive foreign policy espoused by the current assembly has been embarrassing to a government which has made of positive neutrality the cornerstone of its policy in the Arab World and internationally.

On the legislative side, many deputies accuse the government of half-hearted support for parliamentary democracy and consistently complain of its reluctance to cooperate with their requests and suggestions. They often reject the government's resort to "executive privilege" and accuse it of shelving key controversial social and economic issues. Much of the debate in the current session has centred on the repercussions of Al Manakh stock market collapse in 1982 as well as the Central Bank's role in that crisis. This time, the government appears determined to avert a repetition of the forced resignation of the former justice minister in relation to the Al Manakh crisis.

Observers also point a finger at the Kuwaiti press for its "dramatisation" of assembly meetings and for the wide publicity it gives to the deputies' activities and statements. It is feared that any dramatic measures against the assembly will be accompanied by a tightening of the screws against Kuwait's free and lively press. It remains to be seen whether these fears are founded or not, but it is hoped that the wise moderation and pragmatism which has characterised Kuwaitis in the past will prevail again in times when democracy has become a feature of modern life.

Arabs who have known Kuwait over the years have come to admire the generally liberal atmosphere prevailing in that country. Many believe that it is the result of the country's adherence to democratic principles and the presence of an outspoken press. Despite its shortcomings the Majlis has allowed Kuwaiti citizens and officials to interact in an atmosphere of freedom and responsibility. Both sides have grown in political maturity and are surely capable of building new bridges of communication to gap their latest differences. It is our hope therefore that all parties in Kuwait take time to pause, reflect and start anew.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: King endorses economic policy

KING Hussein chaired a meeting at the Prime Ministry Tuesday for reviewing the country's financial and economic situation. He voiced his satisfaction with the government's measures taken to revive the economy. The King also expressed appreciation to the government for taking effective steps to maintain a solid national economy. Over the past decades, Jordan has succeeded in handling economic difficulties that had been emerging as a result of developments on the Arab and international scenes, despite its meagre and limited resources. The leaders of the country have not enabled these adverse circumstances to cause any negative results on the Jordanian people and their economy or the country's march towards development and progress. What has been achieved in this country over the years stand out as a proof of the soundness of the policies of its leaders, and the efficiency in which they have been handling positive or negative economic and political developments. The Middle East in general and the Arab countries in particular have faced numerous economic crises over the past years that affected their industries, exports and trade, but Jordan, despite its limited means, has been able to step cautiously towards safety, and has succeeded in containing the negative effects of the economic recession.

#### Al Dustour: Shamir ordered the killing

AVRAHAM Shalom, head of the Shin Bet security service in Israel has now admitted that it was Yitzhak Shamir, the then prime minister of Israel, who had ordered the killing of two Palestinian captives in 1984. This disclosure is sufficient explanation of the Israeli government's strong opposition to the idea of forming an inquiry committee to look into the affair. Many Israelis were ignorant of this fact though some accusations had earlier been levelled at Shamir and his colleagues in the former Likud government. But observers of the situation and those who closely followed the developments of the controversy over the affair were not so surprised at this revelation. They also realise that the present head of government will now capitalise on this by getting rid of Shamir, a few months before he is scheduled to assume the premiership, and by diverting world public opinion for some time from the Middle East question. This is indeed the act before the last in the complicated play on the scene of internal politics inside Israel. But the whole affair points to a crystal clear fact that an Israeli prime minister, being an accomplice to a crime of this degree is a stark evidence of the decay of the Israeli political system.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Kuwait faces challenges

KUWAIT'S political experience and the country's total commitment to the Arab Nation and its causes seem to be disturbing the enemies of the Arab countries. These enemies tend to show dissatisfaction and dismay at such attitude because they harbour ill feelings towards the Arab Nation which they hope to keep divided, backward and under foreign domination. More importantly, these enemies wish to see the Arab economies in ruin and Arab wealth continuously plundered so that the Arabs will remain poor and helpless in the face of any aggression. Therefore, Kuwait and its people have been exposed to many sabotage activities and terrorism, designed to destabilise that country and stem its total commitment to helping Iraq or the peoples of Palestine and Lebanon, and relieving them from their sufferings and their tragedies. Of late, enemy designs against Kuwait have assumed a new dangerous dimension with conspiracies being hatched against the national unity aimed at sowing seeds of dissension among Kuwaitis themselves and between the Kuwaitis and other Arab nationals living in the country. The door remains open for more plots and for more acts of terrorism against the Kuwaiti people.

### View From America

## Today's enemies, yesterday's friends

By Franz Schurmann

SAN FRANCISCO — As Americans watch — curiously — the fate of former Philippines president Ferdinand Marcos, I have noted an item in the Arab press that President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt is considering withdrawal of the right of political asylum granted to former Sudanese president Ja'afar Numeiri.

Marcos was a good friend to several American presidents. The Philippines have been historically close to the United States. In fact, they were once a kind of American colony. English is still the main language of the Philippines. Numeiri was a friend to Sadat and Mubarak. The Sudan has historically been close to Egypt. In fact during the period of British rule, the Sudan — as a schoolboy I remembered reading of the "Anglo-Egyptian Condominium"

in the Sudan — was a kind of colony of Egypt. And Arabic in the Egyptian dialect remains the main language of the Sudan.

President Reagan withdrew his support from Marcos when it became clear that he no longer commanded popular support. I understand from my Sudanese friends that the same thing was true of Numeiri. When he lost popular support, the United States slowly began withdrawing support. I suppose that Mubarak likewise realised that Numeiri's fall was inevitable. But both presidents felt an obligation to their old friends to let them, at least, find refuge in their countries.

As to Marcos, his asylum in the United States is hardly safe. Washington tried some time ago to find him another asylum. It tried Panama, Spain, and a few

other countries. All refused. It is now clear that pressure is building up in the Philippines to do something about Marcos. The new government wants his vast wealth back. But at the same time it holds him responsible for much of the corruption in the Filipino government and military. It fears him because he still commands strong regional support. He himself has offered to return. But what the new government wants most is that he vanish from the political world, and maybe the earth, as fast as possible.

Marcos knows full well that being an "old friend" of the United States means nothing. In fact a politician so astute as Marcos knows that in politics there are no permanent friends. In personal and professional life — in society — there can be friends. But in politics — in the state — there can be no friends. A friend

today becomes a non-friend tomorrow, or even an enemy. Marcos, and it appears, Numeiri have fast become non-friends. Who knows but that both could some day turn into an enemy whom their host governments would quickly sacrifice in the interests of the state.

If friend is a very relative term in politics, then so is its opposite, enemy. An enemy can just as easily turn into a non-enemy as a friend can turn into a non-friend. And, in recent international politics, we have seen some significant instances of enemies turning into non-enemies and then into friends — the United States and Communist China, for example. And, of course friends turning into bitter enemies and then non-friends as in the case of China and the Soviet Union.

In my readings of Arabic, I have

come across two different words for power: *سلطان* and *قوة*. It is hard for me to have a sense of what the different meanings between them are. But I am reminded of an old debate among Western political thinkers as to whether "might" or "right" should govern power.

Might means rule by command. Right means rule by law. The German chancellor Bismarck once said: "might comes before right." But the Anglo-American response was quick and firm: no laws must keep might in check.

In a government based on right, personal friendship cannot be a factor of politics. Everything must obey rules, accord with constitutions, be cold and impersonal. Friendship thus is left to the private world. But in a government based on might, a leader might invite in a friend to

help him. Advocates of right accuse such government of being corrupt. Advocates of might argue that only strong leaders acting as individuals can make government work.

But friendship is also a fragile thing in politics. If strong today, tomorrow such friendship can suddenly vanish.

Might as a principle of government arises when societies are in turmoil, when constitutions are challenged, and when there is a lot of political turmoil. Right as a principle of government only comes when basic stability returns. And when government becomes free of too many "friends" and too many "enemies." Rule by might means rule by opportunism — opportunities to use friends and opportunities to cancel loyalties and throw them to the winds.

## U.S. foreign policy — building bunkers instead of bridges

By William Cordes

IN a speech delivered on May 21 U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz asserted that the United States has a "good and productive, strong foreign policy" and appealed for the restoration of congressional budget cuts in State Department programmes. It may be significant that Mr. Shultz chose to use the term "foreign policy," a phrase broadly encompassing all the attitudes, positions and policies maintained by the United States towards other nations and peoples and which includes economic, political, military and diplomatic components. In assessing the performance of the State Department under Mr. Shultz, however, it is the last of these, the diplomatic component, which is rightly paramount. After all, the secretary of state is America's top diplomat: he should be evaluated in light of his ability to achieve the goals of the Reagan administration by diplomatic means.

Mr. Shultz may believe sincerely that he and his government are pursuing productive policies in the field of diplomacy, but his beliefs are not at issue here. If we define diplomacy as the peaceful resolution of disputes among nations through compromise on the basis of mutual respect and interest, there is very little success to be credited to the State Department under the watch of Ronald Reagan and George Shultz. In fact, the Reagan years have witnessed a marginalisation of diplomacy in the conduct of U.S. foreign policy, accompanied by the increasing irrelevance of diplomats in the maintenance of good relations between America and the nations of the world.

In key regions and on key issues, U.S. diplomatic practice since Reagan took office has been to stake out extreme positions allowing little or no room for negotiation.

In key regions and on key issues, U.S. diplomatic practice since Reagan took office has been to stake out extreme positions allowing little or no room for negotiation. While this approach might have been perceived as merely a stratagem, permitting the administration to fall back to more reasonable stand if talks reached deadlock, there has consistently been no compromise. And, invariably, when unable to reach agreement by diplomatic means, the Reagan and Shultz team has been quick to employ blunter instruments such as the threat and finally the actual use of military force. Close observers of this process may be forgiven for their impression that the United States under Ronald Reagan, eschewing diplomatic compromise as a sign of weakness, actually prefers to impose its will on its adversaries through unilateral acts, including the use of military force, when the desired concessions are not forthcoming at the negotiating table.

Thus in Central America Reagan had scarcely assumed office before his administration launched a "covert" war against the Sandinista government of Nicaragua. In the Middle East, the United States provided murderously complicitous support for Israel's invasion of Lebanon and irretrievably botched its one attempt to negotiate an end to the Israeli occupation. Soured by that experience, the Reagan administration appears to have abdicated all responsibility for solving the Arab-Palestinian-Israeli conflict, and has lately concerned itself only with proving its toughness in the face of alleged Arab-sponsored "international terrorism."

On the issue of arms control with the Soviet Union, five and one-half years have been wasted, with name-calling and mutual recriminations doing little to obscure the fact that the U.S. has been unwilling to make the smallest concession in order to build the confidence that just might lead to a breakthrough in negotiations to limit nuclear and conventional forces. Even within NATO, a unilateral strike against Libya was used to forge a consensus on fighting "terrorism" that the nations of Western Europe had opposed before the fear of spiraling violence created by the American bombing raid induced their cooperation. And it is not yet clear how much arm-twisting was required by Washington to win NATO approval for resuming the manufacture of chemical weapons.

An interesting measure of the lack of meaningful American diplomatic activity in the world arena is the number of diplomatic initiatives launched by other nations, whose leaders clearly perceive the various threats to regional and world peace due to President Reagan's increasing militarisation of U.S. foreign policy. Hence the efforts of the Contadora Group in Central America to achieve a modus vivendi with the Nicaraguan regime that would provide security for all the states of the region. Curiously, Secretary of State Shultz pointed in his speech to U.S. involvement in the Contadora process as evidence that the Reagan administration was trying by diplomatic means "to create a treaty that if the Nicaraguans were to sign it, would force them to change," Mr. Shultz

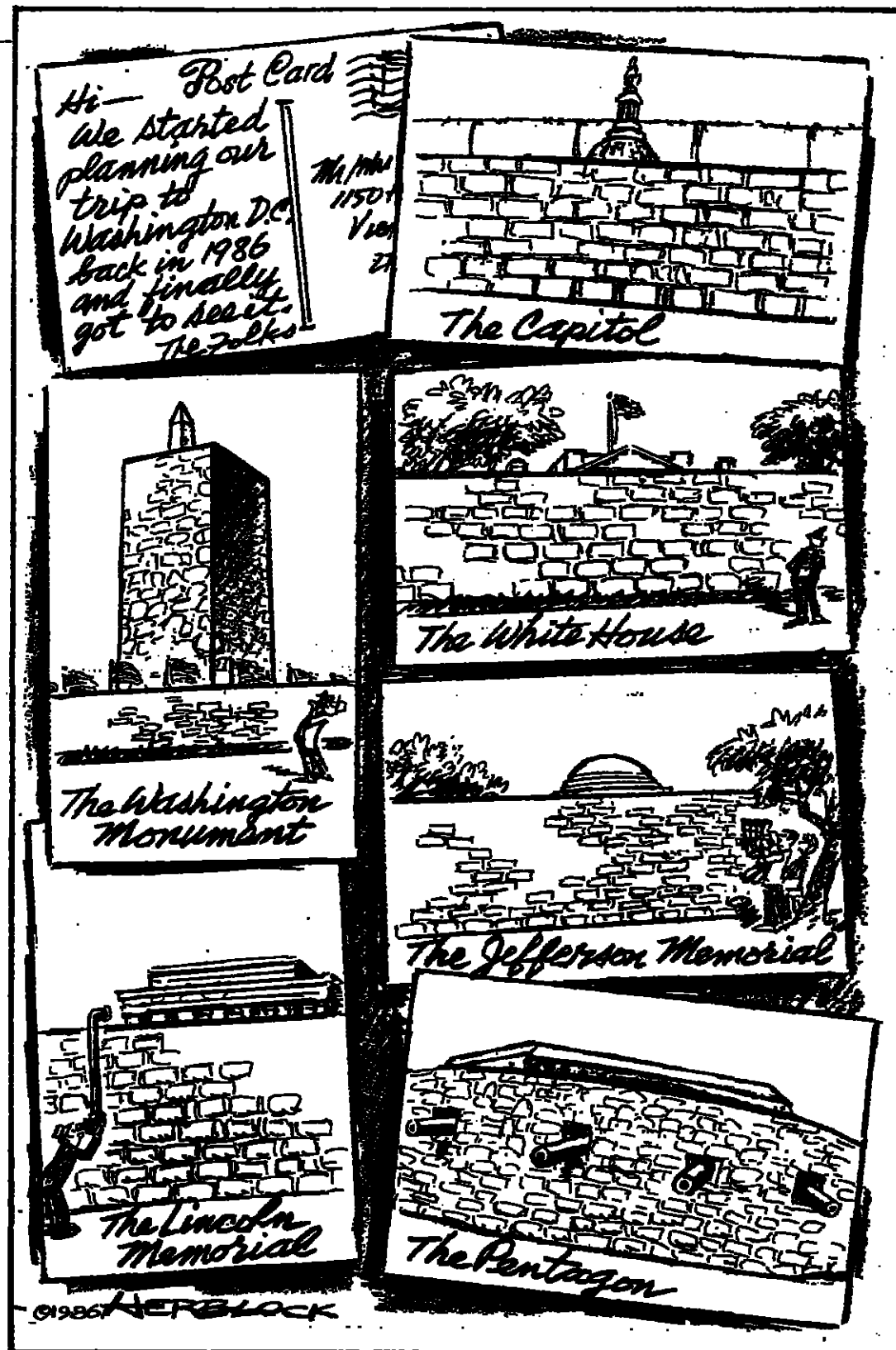
#### The Reagan legacy

One of the safeguards built to the U.S. Constitution is the, limitation of a president to two terms in office. Many observers both inside and outside the United States who have been alarmed at the course of the Reagan administration's foreign policy have no doubt taken some comfort in the knowledge that Mr. Reagan will be required to step down in January 1989. Unfortunately, there are good reasons to believe that the Reagan legacy in the field of diplomacy will long outlive the man himself.

One is the sheer budgetary and bureaucratic momentum of the vastly increased military-industrial complex Reagan will leave behind. It is folly to believe that the perceived needs of this budgetary "black hole" will not exert a heavy pull on the direction of U.S. diplomatic activity during the remainder of this century. Rather than the tailoring of defence capabilities to real threats, we are likely to see the definition of threats in light of military procurement goals. As the defence budget increases, an ever-larger share of the U.S. economy will come to depend on the maintenance of a state of tension and confrontation in the international arena.

Another reason to fear that the Reagan administration's abdication of diplomacy will long endure is the walls going up around American embassies and diplomatic installations throughout the world. The 5 billion request in the State Department budget for improvements to embassy security constitutes a firm declaration of intent to stick to uncompromising policies, no matter how unpopular they may be elsewhere. Diplomats hunkered down in bunker-like fortresses can hardly be expected to do the job of keeping a finger on the pulse of the nations in which they serve. And the fortifications themselves are an affront to the peoples and governments of the world, a symbol not of friendship but of "an enemy in our midst."

The job of future diplomats will be further complicated because current Reagan administration policies are embroiling the United States in several no-win situations. The continued support of unpopular insurgencies such as the contras in Central America and the forces of Jonas Savimbi in southern Africa only serves to confirm theories of neo-imperialism and alienates much of the Third World from the United States. And yet if the next administration decided to cut its losses and abandon these rebel



forces to their own means it would open itself to charges that America could not be counted on as a credible ally. Either way, the trust and credibility essential to the successful conduct of diplomacy will be forfeited, and the U.S. will find it increasingly difficult to posture as an "honest broker" in order to protect its multivariate interests.

Finally, the long-term effect of the Reagan approach to foreign policy on American public opinion must be considered. It is often forgotten that U.S. willingness to venture outside of its interests in a consistent manner is only a little over 40 years old. Americans in general are shockingly ignorant of the world outside their borders and thus easily influenced by the presidential interpretation of that world and the problems it presents for the United States. Also, and particularly since the end of the war in Vietnam, they are easily fed up with difficulties in far-away lands and unwilling to endure much sacrifice for what they see as "someone else's problem." To put it simply, the isolationist tendency is far from dead in America.

The Reagan administration's huge investment in the military at the expense of social programmes, is already generating popular resentment, as is growing criticism of the U.S. abroad. Continued American involvement in regional and international conflicts for which the Reagan administration can prescribe nothing but a "stick-to-our-guns" policy is

bound to increase the American public's frustration with all things foreign. The paradoxical result of President Reagan's efforts to engage his nation in a world-wide struggle on behalf of "American ideals" has been to intensify what has been called "one of the dangerous cultural moods of our time — the feeling that the world has become too crazy to deserve serious reflection." While Americans may be willing to wage such a struggle if it promised some measure of success at a reasonable cost, the Reagan policy of intransigent posturing backed by military threats meets neither of these conditions. The consequent reduction in popular and therefore congressional support for U.S. commitments abroad can only hamper future diplomatic efforts, as a wary and disgusted American public shuns foreign entanglements. This backlash will particularly harm the U.S. ability to formulate and implement consistent long-term policy, further contributing to the already too well-established habit of mere "crisis management" within the American foreign policy apparatus.

There is, however, a silver lining in the dark cloud of the Reagan-Shultz abandonment of diplomacy in favour of confrontation in the conduct of U.S. foreign affairs. This hope is expressed by the various non-U.S. diplomatic initiatives launched by leaders and nations concerned with the militant trend in current American policy. This development may help end the

long and not necessarily constructive domination of world diplomacy by the machinations of the great powers. As the reliability of Washington as an honest broker declines we may witness a new growth in bilateral and regional multilateral diplomacy. This kind of independent, localised problem-solving approach is exemplified by the Contadora process in Central America and the recent warming of relations between Somalia and Ethiopia in the Horn of Africa. It bodes well for the independence and development of Third World nations that they look increasingly not to Washington or Moscow but to their own means and neighbours in order to reduce conflict and improve cooperation towards common goals.

As for Secretary of State Shultz, if he is still looking for more money for his State Department, he will have a difficult time justifying it by his diplomatic achievements. He ought to visit his friend Caspar Weinberger over at the Department of Defence where, partly thanks to Mr. Shultz, levels of funding have actually exceeded spending during recent years. Surely Mr. Weinberger could spare a few billions for his fellow warriors at the State Department.

The writer is a student of Arab Studies at Georgetown University in Washington. He is currently an intern on the staff of the Jordan Times.



# Desperate Ndebele seek better life in South Africa's newest 'homeland'

National Geographic

WASHINGTON — For the past few years, Mtzi Msweni has lived in a plastered mud brick house without plumbing, water, or electricity, in Tweefontein E, a settlement in the KwaNdebele "homeland" of South Africa.

Mrs. Msweni, a widowed grandmother, has no choice. She is one of the Ndebele people, whose ancestors migrated into what is now South Africa about A.D. 300 and established themselves near modern Johannesburg about 1500.

Mrs. Msweni lived on white-owned farms for 50 years. When her husband died, the landowner told her to go to her homeland. South African authorities denied her request to go and live with a son in Witbank.

Tweefontein E is a new community of hundreds of families in KwaNdebele, occupying some 254,000 acres — its boundaries are not yet final — of semidesert northeast of Pretoria in the Transvaal, South Africa's northernmost province. Most of the relocated families have made crude houses of packing crates and corrugated sheet metal.

## Nominal independence

KwaNdebele is one of South Africa's 10 tribal homelands with nominal independence and self-government as part of the government's "grand apartheid" scheme to isolate blacks in "independent" states.

Four of the homelands have been granted "independence," but they are recognised only by South Africa. KwaNdebele has accepted independence only in principle, but its leaders plan to accept South Africa's offer of independence this year.

Mtzi Msweni is one of at least 300,000 and perhaps 500,000 residents of KwaNdebele, a makeshift territory organised in the late 1970s, put together mostly from parts of other homelands and land appropriated from white farmers.

About 20 per cent of the Ndebele now dwell in their new "homeland," the rest absorbed by the Sotho people to the north, or scattered countryside. About half the population is Ndebele; the rest are from the Northern Sotho, Swazi, and other tribes.

Mrs. Msweni and her fellow Ndebele are watching their traditions disappear. She cannot afford the brightly coloured, abstract wall painting that distinguishes Ndebele architecture. Her house has a metal roof, and her government pension is too small to permit her to buy the traditional thatch.

On a more personal level, Mrs. Msweni and many other Ndebele married women no longer wear the customary indzila, or stacked brass and copper rings, on their ankles, arms, and neck.

"My son's grandchildren will not know how their elders lived," said the husband of Nomapoti Thubana when her rings were removed to make her job in the

city easier.

## Busing to Pretoria

The Thubanas are commuters. Each day, blue buses roll out of KwaNdebele, carrying 17,000 people — about 16 per cent of its work force — to work in Pretoria and surrounding communities.

Some who live in the far reaches of KwaNdebele must line up in the dark at 2 a.m. to get a seat on a bus. They may spend eight or more hours coming and going, leaving little time for dinner, family, and sleep.

Others see their families even less. David Jeffery reports in the February National Geographic: 12 per cent come home once a week, 16 per cent every two or three weeks, 43 per cent once a month, and 12 per cent even less often.

Eli Masilela has a different kind of problem. He's a farmer and an influential Ndebele induna, or headman, who has lived and worked on the same white farm for 40 years, exchanging family labour for grazing rights and cropland.

Although the white landowner promised Masilela that he could stay "until doomsday," the South African government is buying the farm, and Masilela may be forced off the land. "I prefer to die here," he told Jeffery. "I cannot start over."

Nor are the difficulties limited to blacks. Rasmus Erasmus is a sixth-generation Afrikaner farmer. Five of his farms, totaling more than 10,000 acres, have

been taken by forced sales and marked for incorporation into KwaNdebele. He and his wife, Lucy, have been left with only the home farm of some 2,000 acres; a giant South African corporation has offered them millions of rand for it.

"We just can't accept it, because in our graveyards we've got three generations of Erasmuses and Ndebele buried there," Mrs. Erasmus told Jeffery.

## Industry keeps coming

Such occasional resistance, however, isn't hampering commercial development in parts of KwaNdebele. Three kilometres down the road from Ekangala, a new township with huge anticipated growth, the factories of Ekandustria rise on an empty landscape.

Despite severe economic recession in South Africa, the KwaNdebele National Development Corp. has brought 35 industries to Ekandustria, has another 19 about to move in, and is building 22 factories on speculation.

But officials recognise that Ekandustria cannot be more than a partial answer to unemployment. The minister of education and culture is learning to manipulate South Africa's educational bureaucracy in order to better train young Ndebele.

Training is only one part of the nation's central dilemma: How to cope with apartheid, the official policy of racial separation?



In the shadow of a modern hat, a young woman is among the last to dress in the fading traditions of the Ndebele people, including stacked brass and copper rings around her neck. Forcibly scattered in the 19th century, many Ndebele are being pushed onto the South African "homeland" of KwaNdebele.

"KwaNdebele's answer for the moment is to keep negotiating, press for concessions, for more land, more programmes, more funds, freer status," Jeffery writes. "It is there — on the ground between agreeing to

independence in principle and agreeing in final fact — where the KwaNdebele strategy is being played out. Is that smart? Is it wise? Whoever can foretell the future of South Africa may answer."

# Swedes lose sense of security after Palme murder and Chernobyl

By Richard Wallis

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — Two unconnected events — the murder of Prime Minister Olof Palme in Stockholm and the Chernobyl nuclear accident in the Soviet Union — have shaken Sweden's traditional sense of security and shattered the cosy myth of a land safe from the big bad world.

Palme's murder by an unknown gunman in central Stockholm on February 28, and the fact his killer is still on the loose in spite of the largest manhunt in Swedish history, dealt a blow to the Swedes' long cherished dream of living in a haven beyond the reach of the political violence scouring most of the West.

A few weeks later, on April 26, came the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear reactor. Parts of Sweden apparently received higher radiation doses than the Soviet city of Kiev 150 km south of the stricken nuclear plant.

Four months after Palme was killed the murder is still unsolved. The police admit the case is back at square one — without a suspect, a motive or a murder weapon. "Swedes find themselves in a

new and unexpected situation. People feel worried and insecure. The authorities appear powerless and confused," Sweden's largest daily, the independent Dagens Nyheter, wrote in an inquiry on the issue.

"Promises about a safe and secure Sweden are no longer being made by our politicians. That is because they can no longer be made. The image of an idyllic Sweden is shattered. We are becoming conscious of threat," it said, adding: "It is a long time since Sweden has been so close to national crisis."

One of Sweden's best known diplomats, ambassador Sverker Astrom, said Sweden had been hit by four "mysterious, creepy and invisible" afflictions which reminded him of the four horsemen of the apocalypse in the Bible's Book of Revelations.

"These are terrorism, AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome), radiation and (foreign) submarines," Astrom, who is advising the police on the Palme murder hunt, told the paper.

Palme's successor, Ingvar Carlsson, has swiftly become Sweden's most popular leader

ever, according to opinion polls, precisely because he is a symbol of security and stability.

Carlsson is almost the exact opposite of Palme — calm and uncontroverted where Palme was fiery and provocative.

"Carlsson is a real Swede, Palme was far too exotic to fit into that category," a veteran Social Democrat said, quoting a definition by the 1930s writer Ludvig Nordstrom: "Swedes like porridge, substantial steaks and long-talking politicians."

After his first 100 days in office, Carlsson appeared on a television programme in which Stockholm's were interviewed about how the Palme murder and Chernobyl had affected life.

"One is frightened about the future. Society has changed even if you cannot notice it outwardly. There is a feeling of impotence, a feeling that the wolves are drawing closer, so to speak," said Ann-Charlotte Hellberg, a training officer.

Carlsson agreed: "Yes, I do feel there is an atmosphere of impotence," he said, adding that he himself was worried, but not insecure. He said he had noticed the first signs of hopelessness

about the future among school students some years ago.

"I think it is incredibly dangerous if this takes root because then we really will fall over the precipice. I thought we had got over the worst of it and then came those two blows, Palme and Chernobyl," the prime minister said.

At the other end of the political spectrum, the moderate (conservative) party's defence and foreign affairs spokesman Carl Bildt linked the reaction with what happened after a Soviet submarine ran aground off a Swedish naval base in 1981.

"The Palme murder has made us all slightly more careful. Our mental set-up has been affected by the murder in the same way as our view of the outside world was altered by the presence of Soviet submarines in Swedish waters," he told Reuters.

The slaying of Palme was Sweden's first major political murder since King Gustav III was killed in 1792. One of the most common Swedish reactions immediately after Palme's death was that it could not possibly happen in such a peaceful country.

The last time Swedish soldiers fired a shot in anger was in 1814 and neutral Sweden has since managed to stay out of all international conflicts. It is a record of which Swedes are proud.

But radical author and social critic Jan Myrdal believes Swedes are slowly realising they will not be spared next time.

We have always had that feeling that the wolves are drawing closer. We were encircled during World War II, but we managed to stay out of it. We felt we could stay out of all wars. Maybe that is now beginning to disappear," he told Reuters.

In a highly pessimistic Dagens Nyheter article this month about Sweden's vulnerability to attack, Hans Von Hofsten of the naval staff said he doubted that Sweden was secure any longer.

Referring to a statement by a senior Swedish officer that an attack would probably not come like a bolt out of the blue, Von Hofsten asked: "Is the sky blue when foreign submarines operate year after year in Swedish waters? Is it blue when foreign fighter planes seriously violate our airspace? Is it blue when our

prime minister is murdered by a hired killer?"

There can be little doubt that the murder had a traumatic effect. Children attending nursery schools spoke on television about recurring nightmares in which they saw Palme's skeleton or the murderer with hands dripping with Palme's blood.

The murder also released a highly unusual public outpouring of emotion in a country known for its self-restraint.

Hampus Lyttkens, a professor of religious history, said the grief in modern-day, deeply secular Sweden had profoundly religious aspects — with people identifying Palme as a martyr, a sacrificial lamb whose blood was shed to purify the world.

In the three weeks after Chernobyl, the number of those on sick leave from work in Sweden went up by 30,000. None was affected by radiation, but defence ministry experts said the increase was probably due to stress as a result of the accident.

Prime Minister Carlsson said he could understand such feelings, calling the figure "to a certain extent natural."

# Women set to take jobs of foreign workers in Saudi Arabia

By Dina Matar

Reuters

BAHRAIN — Saudi Arabia is paving the way for its women to step into the jobs of thousands of foreign workers set to leave the kingdom in the next five years.

Their role in the conservative Muslim society has become a talking point with calls for women to take more part in the nation's development and replace foreigners hired during the oil boom.

Officials say 70,000 jobs — of which 50,000 are now held by expatriates from countries like Egypt and Jordan — will become available for Saudi women over the next five years.

"There will be 20,000 jobs in the teaching sector and 50,000 foreigners currently employed in health and education will be replaced by Saudi women," said Uthman Al Ahmed, vice-chairman of the civil service bureau.

Replacing foreign manpower by "Saudiisation" is a priority. Hit by falling oil revenues, Saudi Arabia's five-year development plan for 1985-1990 projects 10,000 foreign workers leaving each month over the rest of the decade.

Saudi Arabia, a country of about 10 million people, has spent billions of dollars on educating women.

There are now some 700,000 girls at school and last year 4,000 women graduated from Saudi universities.

The first school for girls opened in 1956, when King Fahd was his country's first education minister. Secondary education started seven years later.

The question of whether women should work has been actively debated in Saudi Arabia, which applies a strict code of female dress and does not allow women to drive.

The issue prompted top theologian Sheikh Abdulaziz Bin Baz to rule last year that women could work if they did not mix with

men.

Saudi women were first allowed government jobs in 1980. Women workers in the public and private sectors now total 163,800, of a total estimated workforce of three million.

Women are mainly employed as teachers. But there are female doctors and banks for women run by women. Now there is talk of setting up factories along similar lines.

"Religion should be no obstacle towards setting up such factories — perhaps to make shoes or clothes — for women in remote areas," Hikmat Al Orabi, head of the women's section at the

planning ministry, told the daily Al Riyadh.

The prospect of more women entering the labour force has sparked keen debate in local newspapers and fuelled demands that they be given more rights.

In an article published in Al Riyadh, Mohammed Al Asimi said: "Woman has progressed. She no longer makes cooking and cleaning her life. There is nothing to stop us from giving her what she wants."

Ali Abdulaziz Abdul Qader, in another article in Al Yum, urged the government to issue women with identity cards. "If an identity card is necessary for a

man...giving it to a woman is more important," he said.

Saudi women are usually included by name only in a family card carried by the head of the family.

In a commentary in Al Riyadh, Luwla Balkhan echoed the view of many Saudis when she cautioned against what she said were the perils of an increase in the female workforce.

"Many women make a mistake when they think that by working they do not have to listen to their elders or their husbands."

This type causes the destruction of families and the society," she wrote.

# Statue of Liberty to have world's biggest birthday bash

By Arthur Spiegelman

Reuters

NEW YORK — As far as birthday parties go, this one has almost everything, from the presidents of the United States and France to 200 Elvis Presley lookalikes, from 20,000 immigrants gaining U.S. citizenship in a single moment to 40,000 fireworks exploding over New York harbour.

The party also has 150 banjo and fiddle players, a large chunk of the U.S. Olympic team, 5,000 homing pigeons, an 850-member drill team, a 250-voice gospel choir, and 800-voice regular choir, 500 square and tap dancers, 22 tall ships, 35 warships, 400 other vessels and perhaps 10 million guests.

The Statue of Liberty, a gift from France and symbol of America at home and abroad, is being given a 100th birthday party on July 3-6 that promises to be a 72-hour orgy of patriotism and commercialism.

New York police, used to big events but never anything like this, have designed a 10-million-dollar security blanket.

Police have assembled 22,000 police officers, 51 miles of crowd control tape and sial cord, 5,778

wooden barriers, 3,006 portable radios, 11 bomb-sniffing dogs, 31 boats and \$1.5 million worth of spy-in-the-sky surveillance equipment.

Federal and state authorities say they have stepped up "terrorist" surveillance to make sure there is no trouble.

"New York even has its own navy," quipped mayor Edward Koch, trying to explain the biggest peacetime security operation in U.S. history.

But millions of New Yorkers plan to get out of town, getting as far away as possible from the crowds of tourists expected to choke city streets.

Some are even offering their flats with Liberty views for rent for the day. One woman cannot find any takers for her tiny living room with a direct view of the statue for \$3,000.

Medical services expecting street traffic to be unbearable have set up water routes to transfer people to hospitals.

In the last two and a half years, millions of Americans have contributed more than \$250 million to "save the lady," a cause aimed at rebuilding the deteriorated statue. Some critics have accused the cause of having

become crassly commercialised.

But organisers defend their approach, saying corporate sponsorships totalling \$66.2 million were necessary to finance mailings that brought another \$140.3 million in contributions from ordinary people.

Funds to erect the 150-foot (50-metre) statue, at a cost of \$670,000, were raised over a period of years by ordinary people in France and the United States. The French paid for the statue, the Americans for the pedestal.

"If this was a federally paid project, it would have taken 14 years to restore the statue. We have done it in two and a half years," said a spokesman for the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation.

The statue, whose pedestal carries the poem, "give me your tired, your poor... the wretched refuse of your teeming shore," has such official sponsors as Coca Cola, Eastman Kodak and Chrysler, whose chairman Lee Iacocca organised the "save the lady" campaign and later ran afoul of the Reagan administration.

Iacocca was sacked by Interior Secretary Donald Hodel from his committee to advise on the future development of the statue's

## Randa Habib's Corner

### Buy a tent, save the rent

AMMAN is full of vacant flats and houses. A recent "conservative" estimate put the number at 5,000 flats, not including houses, villas and semi-detached villas.

Owners and landlords insist on asking for high prices. They refuse to succumb to the "supply and demand" mechanism of economics. Their houses and flats are vacant for most of the year as many only manage to let them during the summer months.

And it is our expatriates in Saudi Arabia, the Gulf and elsewhere who have to pay the high rents our landlords are demanding. Not only do they have to put up with the ever-increasing cost of living in Jordan; they are also expected to "compensate" house owners for the 10 months that their flats and houses sit empty.

But many of those expatriates are already aware of the trap. Why should they pay such high rates for accommodation when they can travel further north to Cyprus, Turkey or Europe and spend as little as 40 per cent of what they usually spend in Amman?

Of course the same goes for tourism; albeit hotels have lately recognised this and reduced prices, food offered at restaurants and rest-houses is of poor quality and over-priced.

One fails to understand the mentality behind this. It is basic economics that guaranteed long-term profit is a more stable and more rewarding than a short-term windfall. And with the economic situation in the region one does not understand why so many landlords are waiting for another miraculous "economic boom" to descend on us. Isn't it better to face up to the situation and to accept a reasonable profit?

## Researchers close in on cause of El Nino weather changes

By Randolph E. Schmid

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The El Nino phenomenon, which disrupted weather worldwide in 1982 and 1983, may be related to periodic changes in rising air currents over the Pacific Ocean that occur every month or two, a new study says.

The possible relationship between El Nino and 40-to-50 day oscillation in air currents is suggested in an article in the current issue of Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society.

El Nino, known to meteorologists as the El Nino-Southern Oscillation, is a change in Pacific Ocean temperature and air pressure which seems to have extraordinary effects on weather around the globe.

The 40-50 day oscillation, long thought to be a completely separate event, is a change in rising air currents, known as convection, ranging across the Pacific in regular cycles.

The report relating the two phenomena is based on an analysis of 10 years of satellite measurements compiled by K.M. Lau of the government's National Aeronautics and Space Administration and P.H. Chan of the private Applied Research Corp. in Maryland.

Chan and Lau reported that a relationship between the 40-50 day oscillation and El Nino "is plausible."

Scientists have long been baffled as to what triggers the El Nino, which seems to occur at irregular intervals ranging from two to 10 years or longer.

The 1982-83 El Nino was the most severe in this century, and has been blamed for 1,300 to 1,500 deaths worldwide and weather-related damage ranging from \$2 billion to \$8 billion.

Earlier this year an alert was issued by the U.S. Climate Analysis centre, warning that conditions were right for another El Nino to develop. But scientists now report that the signs of such an event have diminished.

In their study of the 40-50 day oscillation, Chan and Lau measured changes in the radiation of energy from the earth into space from cloud tops, a way of determining the amount of convection occurring as warm air rises from the ocean into the upper atmosphere.

They found that these convection areas tended to form in the Indian Ocean and drift eastward in 40-50 day cycles, with the convection areas seeming to

dissolve near the International Dateline in mid-Pacific.

However, the pattern was sharply different in 1982-83 — the year of the major El Nino — when the convection areas increased in size and continued their drift all the way across the Pacific to the coast of South America.

It is at the South American coast where El Nino is usually first felt with changes in the water temperature and fish catch. Since this often occurs around Christmas time, local fishermen gave the event the Spanish name El Nino, meaning the child, short for the Christ child.

While the first signs of an El Nino have traditionally been noted along the coasts of Peru and Ecuador, other effects follow and often are devastating.

In the 1982-83 El Nino major storms lashed the west coast of the United States, for example.

Scientists say the El Nino effects also helped worsen the ongoing drought in Africa, adding to the tragic starvation in Ethiopia and the Sahel region.

In addition, the first typhoon in 75 years struck French Polynesia, followed by five more in as many months.

Australia suffered its worst drought in two centuries. China had floods in the north and drought in the south. There was drought in Indonesia and Malaysia, while Peru had the most rain in 450 years, and wetness records also were shattered in Ecuador.

There were major weather changes reported affecting crops in the United States, Canada, Australia, South Africa, France and India.

Scientists studying the 1982-83 El Nino report there were early warning signs for those who know what to look for: Changes in air pressure forming a trans-Pacific see-saw of high and low pressure readings.

The new study found that changes in radiation into space caused by increased convection into clouds seems to occur at the same time as the pressure changes.

The changes in convection seem to be also related to increased temperatures on the ocean surface, Lau and Chan observe.

"This raises the possibility that sea-surface temperature anomalies, possibly through air-sea interaction, may amplify... the ocean-atmosphere system" into an extreme phase for an extended period, they report.

This, possibly, could help an El Nino.



## Media awarded

BONN (DAP) — West German President Richard von Weizsäcker (left) presented this year's awards for German radio programmes on development policy. The awards, made annually since 1975, are for newspaper and magazine articles one year and for radio and TV programmes the next. They are an accolade for outstanding contributions designed to boost German public awareness of the need for partnership in cooperation between industrialised and developing countries. Winning entries, chosen by an independent jury, included two programmes on the situation of women in the Third World and the part they play in development. Another dealt with The Struggle for Markets and Jobs and the talks on a fourth multi-fibre agreement. Other prize-winning entries dealt with the problems of family planning, development in an Andean village and famine in Africa. The first prize went to Christa Wichterich (right), the second to Karl Zawadzky and a team of writers.



# Portugal's federation bars eight from national squad

LISBON (R) — Eight players from Portugal's World Cup soccer squad Wednesday barred for life from the national team and labelled arrogant for their part in a bitter dispute over pay which overshadowed the squad's World Cup performance.

Portugal's football federation announced the ban early Wednesday after an all-night meeting discussing the Mexico protest by the players in which they refused to play a practice match days before the World Cup Finals began.

A federation statement, criticising the role of captain Manuel Bento in the dispute, also attacked what it called the "arrogance, shamelessness and indiscipline" of the players.

The banned players are goalkeeper Bento, midfielder Carlos Manuel, Jaime Pacheco and Antonio Andre, defenders Joao Pinto, Luis Sobrinho and Jose Antonio and striker Diamantino.

In addition, the federation said payment of all prize money for the squad's World Cup appearance was being suspended until the results of a further disciplinary inquiry into the behaviour of all of the 22-strong Portuguese squad in Mexico were known.

This could mean additional suspensions or fines.

The federation's tough action

was the culmination of a bitter war of words which has raged between the players and federation president Antero Silva Resende since the squad returned from Mexico after its elimination in the first round.

Bento, who had been singled out by federation officials as the ringleader of the players' revolt, had accused officials of acting like dictators by refusing to negotiate in the dispute.

The demands for more World Cup allowances and bonuses only days before their first match sparked a furore in Portugal and prompted the government to send a scathing message saying the action was unpardonable, ill-timed and undignified.

President Mario Soares sent a telegram calling for common sense and the players were widely criticised in the press.

Federation officials flatly refused to negotiate any change in the bonuses or publicity money which they said had been agreed by the players before the squad left for Mexico.

The dismay caused by the

dispute in what was only Portugal's second appearance in a World Cup final deepened when the team was disappointingly eliminated in the first round.

After a surprise 1-0 win over England in Group F which boosted morale and could have defused the pay row, Portugal lost 1-0 to Poland and 3-1 to Morocco, leading to their exit.

The team received no welcome when they returned, a contrast to Portugal's 1966 World Cup appearance when they achieved a creditable third place and were fêted as heroes.

Bento, who at 37 was the Portuguese team's most capped player, told reporters in the Algarve where he is on holiday that he thought the federation was looking for scapegoats for the team's poor performance in Mexico.

He declined to make any further comments but said he would be calling a meeting of the 22 players who were in Mexico when he returned from his holidays.

Carlos Manuel, also holidaying in the Algarve, had even less to say about the federation decision.

"It means nothing to me. I'm on holiday and I don't want to think about it," he told reporters in Faro.

Before the World Cup Finals, Manuel became a national hero when he scored the single winning goal against West Germany that allowed Portugal to qualify for the competition in Mexico.

## SPORTS IN BRIEF

### Suspects in Heysel tragedy face extradition

BRUSSELS, Belgium (AP) — Belgium formally asked Britain on Wednesday to extradite 26 people to face criminal charges related to the 1985 Heysel Stadium riots in which 39 soccer fans died. "The required (extradition) documents were sent from the Belgian Embassy in London to the Home Office today," said Justice Ministry spokesman Francois Burstin. He could not say when he expected the first of the 26 people to arrive in Belgium. "That depends on the British courts," he said. In an effort to stamp out soccer violence, British officials have said they would look favourably on requests for extradition of those implicated in the Heysel Stadium riots of May 29, 1985. The British fans would face charges of assault and battery and involuntary manslaughter. If convicted, they could face prison sentences of up to 15 years.

### Partizan loses bid to reclaim title

BELGRADE (R) — The Yugoslav Soccer Association has rejected a bid by First Division side Partizan Belgrade to nullify last weekend's replayed final round of the league, the official Tanjug news agency said Wednesday. Partizan were the only team that failed to show up for the replayed matches and so lost the league title, which it had won in the original final round two weeks ago. Tanjug said the association refused Partizan's request and thus removed their last possibility of reclaiming the title, leaving Red Star Belgrade the winner. Partizan, however, along with Hajduk Split, will play in the UEFA Cup. Velez Mostar will play in the Cup Winners Cup.

## Potomac Boat Club wins opening race

HENLEY ON THAMES, England (AP) — Potomac Boat Club gave the United States an encouraging start Wednesday with a victory in the first hour of the Henley Royal Regatta. The crew of four from Washington, D.C., beat the English Bedford Star Rowing Club, and was only called upon to

make a minor surge in front of the final grandstand to win by two lengths.

Three of the four crewmen had been to Henley previously. The no. 3 man, Mark Colson, reached the final with the 1976 Potomac crew.

If Potomac wins its next race, however, it may have to compete against the Charles River Rowing Association of Boston, which contains three of the U.S. lightweight eight — including two who once rowed for Potomac.

## Evert Lloyd is 'more hungry now'

By Tim Heritage  
Reuter

LONDON — Chris Evert Lloyd, who Thursday plays in her 14th Wimbledon Tennis Championships, is as hungry as ever for victory at 31 years old. "When I was younger, I had less to lose because I thought I had 10 more years to go," the American second seed said after beating Helena Skovova 7-6, 4-6, 6-4 in the quarter-finals.

"I feel a lot more hungry now because when I go out, I want to go out on the top, feeling I've really reached my peak," the three-times Wimbledon champion said.

Lloyd not only retains her ambition after winning 18 Grand Slam singles titles, but also her enjoyment after a decade and a half at the top.

"Before it was a drudgery at times and a lot of the time I didn't have fun doing it. But I hated to lose, which made me work hard. Now I actually enjoy it," she said.

Faced with a tough draw, the 1974, 1976 and 1981 champion has had to produce some of her best tennis to overcome determined resistance from fellow-American Kathy Jordan, who beat her in the third round in 1983, and Sukova.

"Looking at the draw, and seeing before the final three big serve and volleyers, Jordan, Sukova and (Hana) Mandlikova, I knew it would be tough," she said.

"I'm up against Hana now and I've certainly gotten enough serve and volley practice to be ready to face her."

Lloyd has been in the public eye since at the age of 15 she beat Australian Margaret Court, who had just completed a Grand Slam of the Wimbledon and Australian, French and U.S. Open titles in 1970.

Since then she has remained at the top of the sport by winning at least one Grand Slam event in each year since 1974, and last month retained the French Open championship by beating Navratilova in the final in Paris.

"With my style of play, I probably could play for a long time, mainly because I don't get injured," she said.

"It's in your blood — I'm very competitive. I feel like I'm putting something on the line every day when I play a match."

Lloyd has achieved her

immense success mainly through a powerful backhand, rarely advancing to attack from the back, and proving particularly difficult to beat on clay.

But she feels that her game has improved over the years, in particular her serve.

"I'm serving hard and I'm winning a lot of cheap points off it, which I never used to do before. I'm not just serving to start out the rally, I'm trying to make it more of a weapon."

"I don't have a great serve but I've got a good serve now."

## Record will tempt Hinault in Tour de France

PARIS (R) — Bernard Hinault is facing his eighth Tour de France — and temptation.

The 73rd edition of the world's most famous cycle race, opening here on Friday, offers the Frenchman the opportunity of a special place in the sporting history books.

Victory would make Hinault the only man to win six Tours de France, one up on racing legends Jacques Anquetil and Eddy Merckx.

Once his record-equaling fifth win was assured last July, Hinault said that this year he would be prepared to work for a team mate to win the tour.

"If all goes well that should be Greg Lemond," said Hinault, adding at the same time that he would retire from racing on November 13 this year, the eve of his 32nd birthday.

As Hinault's right-hand man, American Lemond reluctantly held back when the chance came to win the tour last year as his leader struggled in the mountains.

Hinault did not earn the nickname "The Badger" without strong reason — a cornered Hinault is hard to live with, as he showed when a crash in last year's tour left him with blackened eyes and a broken nose.

His injured pride drove him through that final crucial week to the Paris finish where the French saluted him mightily.

A question mark now hangs over his willingness to take a supporting role when a tempting record could be his.

Hinault, as the 1985 tour winner, will start last of a record 210 riders in Friday's opening test,

the Parisian won two tours, in 1983 and 1984, and in his last triumph beat Hinault.

Since, however, he has struggled with a heel injury that needed surgery.

Among the 21 teams this year is the first all-American line-up, emphasising the growing threat to Europe's dominance of cycling.

Australian Phil Anderson missed vital early-season races because of a rheumatic knee. If he does start his chances of improving on last year's fifth are suspect.

Apart from Hinault, the other threat to the first English-speaking victor of a Tour de France may come from Laurent Fignon.

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**FIRST RACE 4.00 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES**

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Farhan Fathi Oudh	El Barle	Owner	Mahmoud	56
2- Mohammed A. El Haleem	Amal	Owner	Mostafa	54.5
3- Badr Hassan El Bakheet	S. Malik	Owner	Mousa	54.5
4- Oudh El Kaisy	M. Mofeed	Owner	Mwatak	51.5
5- A. El Sattar Matar	W. Self	Owner	Ibrahim	51.5
6- Fozan A. El Karsem	Khawlah	Owner	A. Jabir	51.5
7- Mohammad Fhaid	Maha Samy	Owner	Rasheed	50
8- Ahmad Salim El Fanash	S. Hashim	Owner	Daffallah	50
9- Mshary El Bakheet	Salir	Owner	Salir	50
10- Fhaid Mttak	Sireliah	Owner	Salir	50
11- Nafel Mahmoud	B. El Reeh	Owner	Salir	50
12- Hassan Ali El Daham	Fadwa	Owner	Ahmed	48.5

**SECOND RACE 4.30 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1400 METRES**

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Mashour F. A. Jnab	R. Palestine	Owner	Salim	54.5
2- Oudh H. Bary Adah	Amreen	Owner	Mousa	53
3- Bahjat Fancous	Fairozah	Owner	Mousa	51.5
4- Samy Haddadin	Batal	Owner	A. Amari	56
5- Ghalib Haddadin	Tarik	Owner	Ahmad	56
6- Ghalib Haddadin	Zainah	Owner	Ahmad	48.5
7- Ismael Saleem	Nahab	Owner	Rasheed	50
8- A. El Sattar Matar	Sad Saif	Owner	A. Jabir	50
9- Ghazy F. A. Jabir	Alif	Owner	Sulman	50
10- Ghazy F. A. Jabir	Gholah	Owner		48.5

**THIRD RACE 5.00 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES**

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Dawesh El Bakheet	El Jazieh	Owner	Rasheed	54.5
2- Dawesh El Bakheet	Mighidah	Owner	Mousa	54.5
3- Mshary El Bakheet	Khatir	Owner	Mwatak	53.5
4- Mshary El Bakheet	Barak	Owner	Mwatak	50
5- Nawwal M. El Falez	Farah	Owner	Mahmoud	53.5
6- Shliah Tala El Adwan	Nadir	Owner	Ibrahim	53
7- Mohammad Khalil	Dahis	Owner	Youssef	53
8- Salir Fad	Makadeer	Owner	Salir	50
9- Mohammad Sulman	M. Samy	Owner	Salir	48.5

**FOURTH RACE 5.30 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES**

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Bahjat Fancous	Holwan	Owner	Mousa	54.5
2- Nimr El Hmoud	Ghobar	Owner	Mahmoud	53
3- Khalil Haddadin	A. El Maha	Owner	Mostafa	50
4- Ghazy F. A. Jabir	Salif Ghazy	Owner	Mwatak	50
5- Samy Haddadin	Road	Owner	Ahmad	50
6- H.H. Late Sherif Nasir Stable	Sahaw	Owner	Ibrahim	48.5
7- Kandour & Fakhoury	Mam'la	Owner	Fadi	48.5
8- Salir El Niman (J)	El Hah	Owner	Sead	48.5
9- Ghalib Haddadin	Midalah	Owner	Rasheed	48.5
10- Waleed Mohammad Assaf	Hala	Owner		48.5

**FIFTH RACE 6.00 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 2000 METRES**

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Nimr El Hmoud	Shahizad	Owner	Sead	51.5
2- Nimr El Hmoud	Sahara	Owner	Mahmoud	48.5
3- Nimr El Hmoud	Unetrass	Owner		48.5
4- Ghalib Haddadin	Sarikh	Owner	Ibrahim	50
5- Ghalib Haddadin	Tamouth	Owner	Ahmad	50
6- Ghalib Haddadin	Jarh	Owner	A. Amari	50
7- Ghalib Haddadin	A. El Khal	Owner		48.5
8- Samy Haddadin	Jarier	Owner		50
9- Samy Haddadin	Mwatak	Owner	Rasheed	50
10- Samy Haddadin	Sahim	Owner		50

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Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

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Tel: 675573  
**BROOKE SHIELDS IN WET GOLD**  
Performances 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

**Cinema Philadelphi**  
Tel: 634144, 634149  
**PLACES IN THE HEART**  
Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

**Cinema RAGHADAN**  
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**FEMALE NURSE AT LUNATIC ASYLUM**  
Performances 12:15, 3:15, 5:45, 8:15







# Portu condemns bomb eighacks on main cities

LISBON — South Africa's Anglican unions debate protests

from their shop-elect Desmond Tutu Wednesday  
oversly condemned a spate of bomb attack on  
cities, saying they would not help end  
annoyance.

statement by the 1984  
meas Peace laureate came after  
bombs exploded within a  
thick in central Johannesburg, the  
country's largest city, injuring at  
least 28 people.

The latest blast Tuesday rocked  
the city as the main black-led  
trade union federation was  
debating plans for action to  
protest against a general state of  
emergency declared by the  
government on June 12 to crush  
black agitation.

Tutu said: "I am deeply  
displeased at the recent spate of  
bombings and condemn such acts  
of terrorism vehemently and  
unequivocally."

"The problems of our country  
cannot be solved by the violence  
of injustice, oppression and  
exploitation, nor by that of those  
who seek to overthrow such a  
system."

His statement cannot be fully  
reported under a sweeping media  
censorship declared with the  
emergency.

The 500,000-strong Congress  
of South African Trade Unions  
(COSATU) delivered a statement  
to Reuters Tuesday night saying

only that "demands have been  
formulated and a legitimate plan  
of action has been proposed."

Details still had to be ratified  
among the rank-and-file and  
communicated to employers, it  
said.

The union sources said the  
meeting, whose venue was kept a  
closely-guarded secret after  
widespread detentions of black  
unionists, voted for action lasting  
24 hours, probably on July 14.

The action might result in many  
workers not reporting for duty,  
they said.

This report is restricted under  
emergency regulations.

COSATU met at Johannesburg  
was rocked by its third bomb blast  
since the emergency was declared  
20 days ago.

State-run television Tuesday  
night interviewed a hospital  
doctor who voiced grave concern  
over the condition of one of the  
eight victims of Tuesday's blast, a  
two-week-old baby who the  
doctor says has shrapnel in his  
head.

The white-led government's  
Bureau For Information said the  
baby's mother, five other women

and a child were hurt when the  
bomb went off at a city centre bus  
stop.

The bureau, which control  
reports of what it calls unrest  
under the emergency, reported  
another death in political violence  
in the country's black townships.

This brings the official death toll  
since the emergency to 97,  
including three women who died  
in a Durban bomb blast.

The government usually blames  
the black nationalist African  
National Congress guerrilla group  
for bomb attacks.

President P.W. Botha made a  
special radio broadcast to blacks  
Tuesday night, emphasising that  
he had kept promises to reform  
apartheid by finally abolishing  
Tuesday the pass laws which  
curbed black people's freedom of  
movement.

Black people need no longer  
carry the hated "pass books"  
without which they were liable to  
summary arrests in South African  
cities. Civil rights groups  
welcomed the move but added  
that other new laws may still  
restrict the rights of many blacks  
to settle legally in urban areas.

Mr. Botha's cautious reforms of  
race discrimination have not gone  
nearly far enough for groups like  
COSATU, which demand one  
person, one vote. Mr. Botha rules  
out conceding majority rule.

## 7 killed in Sri Lankan gunboat attack

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (AP) —  
Seven fishermen were killed and  
13 others were injured when a Sri  
Lankan Navy gunboat opened fire  
on three fishing boats off the  
northern coast, police said  
Wednesday.

The attack Tuesday off the  
coast of Mannar, 130 kilometres  
north of Colombo, followed a ban  
on fishing in the area. The ban was  
intended to make it more difficult  
for Tamils to travel between Sri

Lanka and India.

There have been several reports  
of the Sri Lankan Navy attacking  
boats offshore in recent weeks.

Last week, the bullet-riddled  
bodies of 26 Tamil refugees were  
discovered near Mannar,  
including 15 found in a fishing  
boat adrift offshore and 11 other  
washed up on beaches south of the  
city. It could not be determined if  
the victims were all from the boat  
found adrift or from several craft.

## U.S. rebukes Wellington over 'nuclear phobia'

WELLINGTON (R) — The  
United States Wednesday  
rebuked New Zealand for its  
"nuclear phobia" and said Prime  
Minister David Lange's version of  
talks with Secretary of State  
George Shultz was "incorrect" in  
several respects.

A statement issued by the U.S.  
embassy in Wellington said New  
Zealand's ban on nuclear-armed or  
powered warships was unacceptable.

The statement was issued in  
question and answer form  
reflecting issues raised by  
journalists, the embassy said.

It was prompted by a series of  
statements made by Mr. Lange  
since his meeting with Mr. Shultz  
in Manila on Friday ended with  
the U.S. saying it would withdraw  
all security guarantees.

The statement did not contain  
any reaction to details of the talks  
released to New Zealand  
journalists by Mr. Lange saying:  
"We do not consider it  
appropriate to discuss the details  
of private diplomatic  
conversations..."

The statement said Washington  
had repeatedly made clear it  
regarded Wellington's ban as a  
violation of the global U.S.  
doctrine of neither confirming nor  
denying the carriage of nuclear  
warheads.

It rejected Mr. Lange's  
assertion that Washington had

refused to negotiate the  
anti-nuclear policy as incorrect  
and said New Zealand's proposal  
that it would keep secret any  
refusal of a ship visit would lead to  
"an unacceptable dilemma."

"Our allies, many of whom  
share your nuclear phobia to one  
degree or another, plus many  
neutral nations, have refrained  
from putting us in such a position  
because they universally recognise  
that it would render effective  
alliance cooperation impossible,  
or degrade our deterrent  
posture," the statement said.

The two longtime allies have  
been deadlocked over the  
anti-nuclear policy since New  
Zealand banned a visit by a U.S.  
destroyer in February 1985  
because it could not be sure it was  
free of nuclear weapons and  
Washington would not say.

Since then, the U.S. has  
suspended virtually all military  
cooperation with Wellington and  
rule the ANZUS defence pact the  
two share with Australia  
"inoperative."

Mr. Lange, who returned to  
New Zealand Wednesday, told  
reporters he would not retract his  
remarks despite the U.S.  
statement.

He stood by his remarks on the  
meeting "absolutely" and added:  
"I was there ... they (the U.S.  
embassy) weren't, we're right."

## Von Weizsaecker urges Europe to counter U.S. domination

LONDON (Agencies) — West  
German President Richard von  
Weizsaecker became his country's  
first head of state to address the  
British parliament on Wednesday  
and urged West Europeans to act  
with one voice to meet the U.S.  
challenge and play a more decisive  
role.

"Are we content to allow others  
to dominate both world and  
European affairs? We give this  
impression from time to time, not  
least to the Americans," Von  
Weizsaecker told a packed  
audience of British political  
leaders and members of  
parliament.

"Is it not in our power to prove  
that this is utterly wrong?" he  
asked, recalling that the  
Americans had urged the  
Europeans to use their weight and  
act in cohesion.

Dr. Von Weizsaecker, on the  
second day of a four-day state visit  
to Britain which is breaking new  
ground in post-war  
Anglo-German friendship, was  
speaking to a joint session of the  
House of Commons and House of  
Lords in parliament's royal  
gallery.

Living up to his conviction that  
the Germans must keep alive  
memories of the Nazi past, Dr.  
Von Weizsaecker recalled the  
victims of the wars between  
Britain and Germany and the  
German bombs that destroyed the  
House of Commons chamber on  
May 10, 1941.

## Hawke's popularity tumbles along with Australian dollar

SYDNEY (R) — A public opinion  
survey Wednesday showed a  
sharp fall in the popularity of  
Australian Prime Minister Bob  
Hawke as he tried to bring order in  
a fast deteriorating conflict  
between unions and business.

The survey by the widely  
regarded Morgan Gallup Poll said  
the drop reflected voters' views on  
the state of the economy which has  
been reeling under a mounting  
balance of payments deficit,  
external debt and a plunging  
Australian dollar.

The local dollar has lost about  
30 per cent of its value against all  
major currencies since the  
beginning of last year and dropped  
Wednesday to 65.49 U.S. cents at  
the close, a record low on the  
Reserve Bank's trade weighted  
index.

Australian sharemarkets closed  
sharply lower across the board  
with the all ordinaries index falling  
25.6 points to 1,149.7. Falls  
outnumbered rises by more than  
two to one.

The dollar's latest decline was  
partly in response to a statement  
by the powerful Australian  
Council of Trade Unions (ACTU)  
that it would support union  
militancy to press for a new

## Molotov reappears in Soviet press

MOSCOW (AP) — The official  
press on Wednesday published  
what is believed to be the first  
story in two decades about  
Vyacheslav Molotov, a top aide to  
the late Josef Stalin who was  
disgraced in Nikita Khrushchev's  
de-Stalinisation drive.

An article that included an  
interview with the 96-year-old  
Molotov at his suburban Moscow  
"dacha" or country home, was  
published in Wednesday's edition  
of Moscow News and  
summarised by TASS, the Soviet  
News agency, on its Russian and  
English language wires.

Moscow News is published by  
the Novosti Press Agency in six  
languages primarily for foreign  
readers.

The story on the interview  
skirted political references and  
described Molotov as a man who  
spends his time reading, walking  
in the woods and visiting with his  
children, grandchildren and  
great-grandchildren.

A photograph of him showed  
him balding, slightly wrinkled but  
quite fit for his age.

"I am happy in my old age," he  
was quoted as saying, "I wish to  
live to reach the age of 100."

Molotov, the Kremlin's second  
in command under Stalin, was  
accused at the 1961 Communist  
Party congress of drawing up  
Stalin's death lists. He was  
expelled from the party's Central  
Committee and given a series of  
increasingly obscure government  
posts before his retirement in  
1962.

In 1964, the party expelled  
Molotov and he disappeared from  
public view, apart from a brief  
biography in the great Soviet  
encyclopaedia.

Molotov, whose name is given  
to the gasoline bomb known as the  
"Molotov cocktail," is one of the  
last living Bolshevik  
revolutionaries who threw the  
Russian Czar in 1917.

## Philippine government, rebels make contact

MANILA (R) — Rebel envoys  
made their first contact with the  
Philippine government  
Wednesday to prepare for talks  
aimed at reaching a truce in the  
17-year-old Communist revolt,  
Agriculture Minister Ramon  
Mitra said.

But Mr. Mitra, one of two  
emissaries named by President  
Corazon Aquino for the proposed  
peace talks, declined to give  
details of initial contacts for  
ending a rebellion that has cost  
thousands of lives.

He told reporters procedural  
details had to be worked out  
"because they have to settle with  
the military the kind of privileges  
that should be issued to them  
while making the arrangements  
with us."

He added: "We expect the first  
meeting on or before July 7. It is a  
waiting game."

Earlier, the government said  
the first talks between the two  
sides had failed to start as  
expected but gave no explanation  
for the delay.

Lawyer Jose Diokno, the other

Aquino envoy, said in a one-line  
statement he had been informed  
there would be no talks  
Wednesday.

Mrs. Aquino, who became  
president after a military revolt in  
February toppled the 20-year-old  
Ferdinand Marcos government,  
has given top priority to ending  
the revolt.

Mr. Mitra and human rights  
lawyer Diokno were expected to  
meet Communist envoys Antonio  
Zumel and Satur Ocampo at a  
secret venue Wednesday. But  
Mitra said the rebel  
representatives did not appear.

Mr. Mitra is the head of  
National Democratic Front, an  
umbrella organisation of leftist  
groups dominated by the  
Communist Party. He has been in  
hiding since 1972 when Marcos  
declared martial law.

Mr. Ocampo was arrested on  
subversion charges in 1976 and  
held in military custody until his  
escape last year.

Mr. Mitra said the main item  
would be how to end the fighting.

## Gandhi praises Barnala

NEW DELHI — Punjab Chief  
Minister Surjit Singh Barnala was  
praised Wednesday by Prime  
Minister Rajiv Gandhi for his  
courage in battling Sikh extremists  
but criticised by a senior Gandhi  
aide for his "laxity."

Mr. Gandhi told a meeting in  
the eastern city of Calcutta that  
Mr. Barnala had shown  
"tremendous guts" in tackling the  
extremists as well as serious rift in  
his moderate Sikh Akali Dal  
Party.

"I do not think there are many  
chief ministers either in the  
(government) or the opposition  
who have shown the type of guts  
Mr. Barnala has shown in a very  
difficult situation," Mr. Gandhi  
was quoted by the Press Trust of  
India (PTI) as saying.

But Arjun Singh, vice-president  
of Mr. Gandhi's Congress (I)  
Party, said in an interview with  
India Today magazine that despite  
support from Mr. Gandhi and  
opposition groups, Mr. Barnala  
had failed to deal firmly with the  
deepening crisis in Punjab.

At least 340 people have died in  
the state over the past four months  
in violence sparked by the  
extremist campaign for an  
independent Sikh nation called  
Khalistan.

"The laxity ... by the state  
government there in identifying

and dealing with the extremist  
and terrorist elements was the first  
mistake," Mr. Singh said.

Mr. Singh was governor of  
Punjab between March and  
November last year and played a  
key role in a peace accord Mr.  
Gandhi signed with the Akali Dal  
in a bid to end four years of  
bloodshed.

The accord has foundered over  
the rising violence and a stalemate  
holding up a land swap between  
Punjab state, which has a Sikh  
majority, and its  
Hindu-dominated neighbour,  
Haryana.

Mr. Gandhi was more  
optimistic, saying the situation in  
Punjab was not so bad that it could  
not be solved.

He ruled out a quick solution to  
the problem, but added: "We will  
come out of it."

"There can be a turning point in  
a year or year and half," he said.  
"If we lose our nerve we will  
create precisely a situation which  
the terrorists want. The extremist  
should lose their nerve and not  
us."

In a reference to the thousands  
of Hindus who have fled Punjab to  
neighbouring states to escape the  
violence, Mr. Gandhi said: "It is  
no use saying do not migrate if  
conditions are bad and conditions  
are bad in some areas of Punjab."

## COLUMNS 7 & 8

### Husband killed for watching World Cup

SEOUL (R) — A South Korean woman killed her husband with a  
kitchen knife when he returned home and said he had been at a  
friend's house all night watching the World Soccer Cup Final on  
television, police said Wednesday. She claimed he had spent the  
night with another woman and told police she could not believe  
his World Cup alibi because he frequently stayed out all night.

### Karate students kick colleague to death

TOKYO (R) — Students at a karate club kicked one of their  
colleagues to death for not washing his uniform, police said.  
Tetsuya Mori, 19, died of internal injuries and another student  
was severely hurt in the incident at Tokyo's private Takushoku  
University. Police have arrested five club members. Many sports  
and martial arts clubs in Japan follow strict and violent codes of  
discipline which often get out of control.

### Muscovites hurt by roving wild animals

MOSCOW (R) — Wild animals roaming through Moscow have  
injured six people, two of them seriously, the government  
newspaper Izvestia has reported. A wild boar weighing 200  
kilograms ran through a park in the east of the city, knocking  
down five people. In another incident, a man was hurt when he  
tried to stroke an elk which had found its way on to a ring road,  
near the city centre. Other elk were spotted around the Ukraine  
Hotel in the heart of the city, and a second wild boar was seen near  
a suburban metro station. Izvestia quoted experts as saying that  
June normally was the peak of the migration season when animals  
ventured into cities. In 1980, the worst year on record, 100 beasts  
appeared in Moscow. This year 20 had already been transported  
back to the wilds.

### Dallas seeks prize cockroach

DALLAS (R) — A Dallas pest control service owner is offering  
\$1,000 for the largest cockroach in the city's first-ever contest to  
find the biggest roach. Homer, a plump three-inch brown roach  
found and fattened in a university housing kitchenette, appears to  
be the bug to beat. "This is going to be a famous roach," said pest  
control service owner Michael Bohdan, an entomologist. More  
than 200 specimens have been entered for the July 11 judging.  
"We've been fattening him with crackers and sugar water," said  
Chris Graham, Homer's finder. Like many other bearers of  
contest entries, Graham told of an even bigger cockroach that got  
away. "It looked like a mouse at first sight. He's probably two or  
three pounds bigger now."

### First koala born in Japan

TOKYO (AP) — Zoo officials have found a koala cub in the  
mother's pouch at a zoo in the southern prefecture of Kagoshima  
and say the baby is the first koala born in Japan since 1984.  
Keepers at the Hirakawa Zoo in Kagoshima found the baby koala  
inside the pouch of the mother, Minami, when they measured her  
weight, the official Takeshi Sako, said. The baby is believed to  
have been born in May. "Both mother and the baby are in good  
condition and Minami is showing a good appetite for leaves of the  
eucalyptus," the main food for the tree dwellers, he said. It was  
the first koala born in Japan since October 1984 when the furry  
marsupial first arrived from Australia, Sako said. The baby's sex  
will not be known for six months. The news of the birth followed  
reports of a 6-year-old male koala which died at a zoo in central  
Nagoya city from complications known as the "koala stress  
syndrome."

## WEEKEND CROSSWORD

### CALL OF THE WILD

By Olive Duan

ACROSS  
1 Fortune's  
partner  
5 Tensard  
11 Poplar  
18 Doubtful  
19 Seal  
20 Sugar-coated  
candy  
21 "Sound" theme  
starts  
24 Brilliant fish  
25 Inexpensive  
26 Time of life  
27 PDR and IRA  
28 Pity  
30 US power  
31 Before long  
32 "Sound" theme  
continues

DOWN  
1 Lay an egg  
2 Seaweed  
3 Icebergs  
4 Quiche  
5 Condensed  
milk  
6 Glistening sound  
7 Squid  
8 Useless trouble  
9 Beecham's  
10 Pain, member  
11 Gas used in  
chemical  
welding  
12 Thailand coin  
13 Self-images  
14 Actor Ayres  
15 Lamprey  
16 Parry  
17 Rites the tape  
18 Tabby  
19 From the be-  
ginning: Lat.

### Diagramless

17 X 17, By Adam Christopher

ACROSS  
1 Graph  
6 Vehicle of  
old Rome  
8 Expression  
9 Disapproval  
10 Scold  
11 Becomes very  
angry  
12 Pack  
14 Veal or pork  
15 Tabby  
17 Ski mite

DOWN  
1 Hew  
2 Cloche or  
helmet  
3 God of war  
4 Go up  
5 Carry  
6 Black bird  
7 Designated  
8 Copy  
9 Poor grade  
10 Amphitheatre  
12 Cryptic org.

13 Gloomy  
expression  
14 Urban spot  
15 Dishevelled  
16 Roman roads  
17 Practical  
person  
18 Dam it  
19 North star  
20 Sign of old  
Rome  
21 Macaque of  
India

22 Legendary  
bird  
23 Fragrance  
24 Musical  
instrument  
25 Musical  
tower  
26 Assassinated  
27 Common people  
28 Great review  
29 Winklike  
30 Large caulk  
31 Bishop's  
headpiece  
32 Ink

33 Musical  
instrument  
34 Silhouette  
35 Dead to the  
world  
36 Main point  
37 Horse town  
38 Outdoors  
music  
39 Clipped  
40 "Pace"  
41 Wooden shoe  
42 Extensive  
43 To — (pre-  
fix)  
44 Championship  
45 See eye to eye  
46 Lumps  
47 Run up a bill  
48 Saw one's  
old  
49 Cabbie and  
50 Scents  
51 Winklike  
52 One kind of  
wave  
53 Clay and water  
mixture  
54 Wonder

55 Jungle  
dwellers  
56 Dead to the  
world  
57 Boon  
58 Outdoors  
music  
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